MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

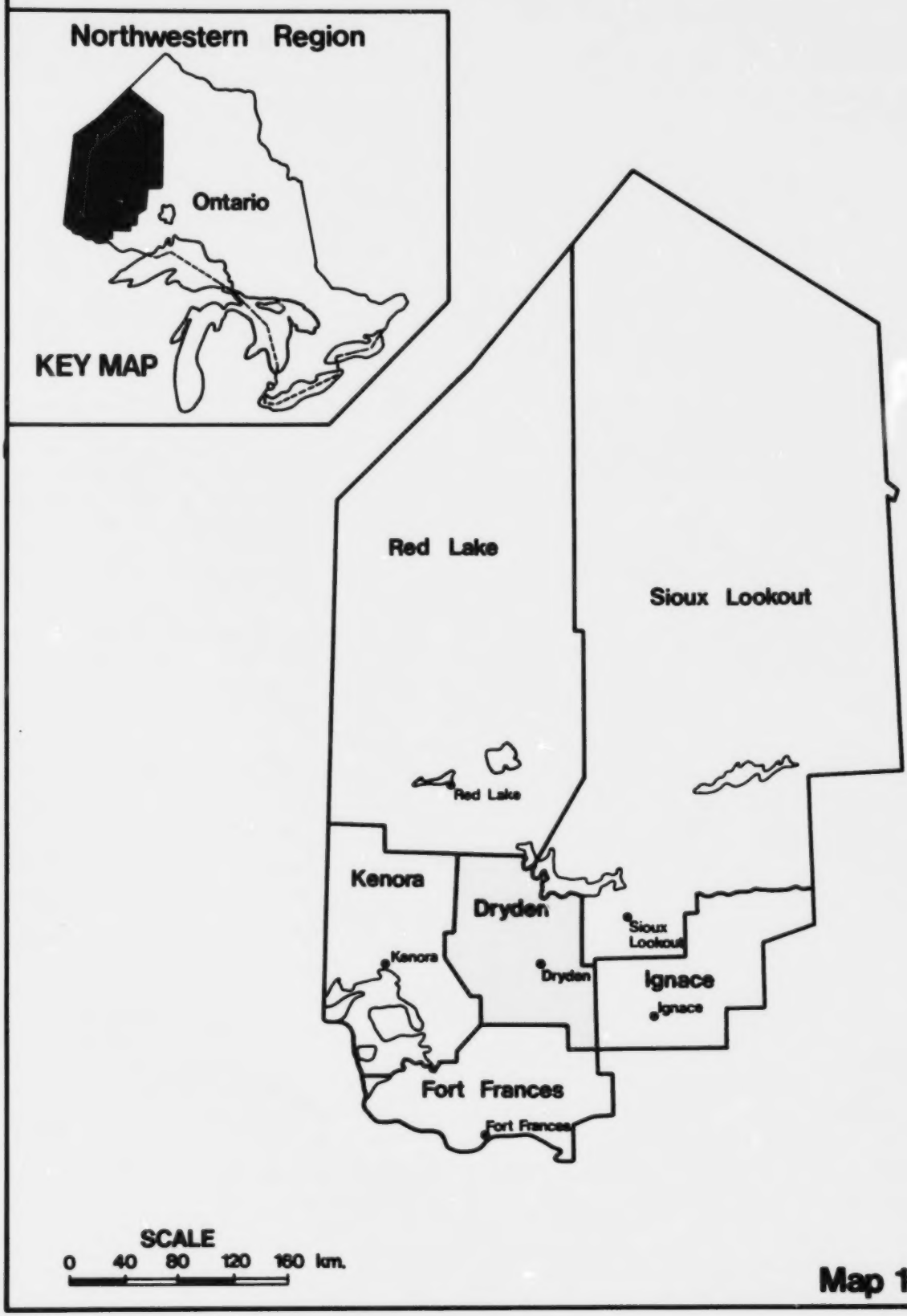
Dryden District

LAND USE GUIDELINES

Ontario
Ministry of Natural Resources
Hon. Alan W. Pope
Minister
W. T. Foster
Deputy Minister

1983

District and Regional Setting



Map 1

FOREWORD

The Ministry of Natural Resources has a primary responsibility for the management of the Province's natural resources, in particular those related to resource development and outdoor recreation.

This document will serve as a design for integrated resource development in the Dryden District. It is also intended to provide others with an understanding of the Ministry's mandate and its programs which rely on both Crown and private lands for success.

To ensure an integrated approach the *Dryden District Land Use Guidelines* identify where and in what manner the Ministry may use Crown land, and to what extent it may wish to suggest uses of private land, in working towards the achievement of Ministry objectives.

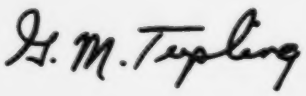
For Crown land the Ministry must consider the land and water requirements for both its own programs and those of other government agencies. This will require ongoing liaison with these other agencies. The Ministry will continue to consult with private landowners and local municipalities since the latter have the responsibility for control of private land use.

The program targets and approaches outlined in this document follow the overall direction outlined in the Ministry's *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan.* The *Land Use Guidelines* may serve as one of the sources of information for Ministry involvement in the planning process of municipalities and other agencies. It is recognized, however, that this document has no legal status.

Planning is a continuous process and must be responsive to changing needs, information and technology. Thus the targets and strategies presented in this document are subject to revision based on such factors as changes in government policy, new or refined resource information and significant changes to land use in other planning documents. To accommodate changes the *Land Use Guidelines* will normally be reviewed every ten years and will involve full public consultation.

Comments may be addressed to the District Manager at any time.

Regional Director
Northwestern Region



District Manager
Dryden District

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A: district context

Dryden District is one of six administrative districts of the Ministry of Natural Resources in the Northwestern Region (Map 1). The District covers an area of 11,698 square kilometres and represents approximately 1 percent of the total area of Ontario. Lakes and rivers comprise approximately 18 percent of the District.

Dryden, the District's largest urban centre is situated approximately 1,790 highway kilometres northwest of Toronto, 335 kilometres west of Thunder Bay and 340 kilometres east of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The largest concentration of residents in the District is centred in the Town of Dryden, Township of Barclay and Municipality of Machin. These three areas make up 67 percent of the 12,909 population (1977-78). The Town of Dryden accounts for 50 percent of the total population. The Corporation of the Township of Barclay and Corporation of the Municipality of Machin account for 17 percent of the population, while the remaining townships and unsurveyed areas make up the remainder. There are three Indian bands located in the District: Eagle Lake, Wabigoon and Wabaskang, which represent less than 3 percent of the total District population.

The climate of Dryden District is classified as modified continental, which is characterized by short, warm summers and long, cold winters. There are slight variations in the climate characteristics in the District from north to south. The mean annual temperature in the north half of the District is 1°C as compared to 2°C for the south half. The mean minimum temperature is −40°C for all of the District. The growing season of 164 days is slightly shorter for the north half of the District as compared to 175 days for the south half. The average annual precipitation is 70.2 cm with 50 percent of the total precipitation occurring during the summer months of June to September. The mean annual snowfall is 203 cm for the north part of the District and 191 cm for the southern half.

Virtually all of the surficial ground cover in the District is glacial in origin; being derived for the most part by southwesterly ice advances and the inundation of glacial Lake Agassiz during the final stages of the Wisconsin glaciation, ending about 9,000 years ago. Four general topographic features attributable to the glaciation are prominent in the District. They are: a thin undulating mantle of ground morraine, a relatively thick, flat-lying lacustrine clay plains deposited in lowlands by Lake Agassiz, three prominent recessional moraines and areas of rugged, highly dissected, wave washed bare bedrock.

The District is characterized by two main soil types: sand and clay. The soils found in the District are a result of the Wisconsin glaciation. Lacustrine varved clay soils, deposited by Lake Agassiz are found throughout the District, but are primarily situated in the central portion. Sand, interspersed with clay and silt, covers the remainder of the District. Soil depth ranges from shallow to deep. The townships of Eton, Britton, Wainwright, Van Horne, Zealand, Redvers, Melgund, Southworth, Colenso, Sanford, Mutrie and Wabigoon form the most extensive area of deep soils. The most extensive area of bare to shallow soils lies along the southwest border of the District.

The District covers portions of two major forest regions, the Boreal Forest Region and the Great Lakes—St. Lawrence Forest Region. The Great Lakes—St. Lawrence Forest Region extends southward from a line running roughly from Vermilion Bay to the south end of Dinorwic Lake while the Boreal Forest Region extends north from the same line. Coniferous trees predominate within the Boreal Forest Region, with black spruce and jack pine the most characteristic species. The forests of the Great Lakes—St. Lawrence Forest Region are of a mixed nature. The portion of the Great Lakes—St. Lawrence Region falling within Dryden District is considered a transition zone between the Boreal Forest Region in the north half of the District.

Coniferous trees predominate in this region. Bur oak, white elm, red pine, eastern white pine, which typically characterize the Great Lakes—St. Lawrence Forest Region are found occasionally in the District.

Dryden District lies entirely within the primary Lake Winnipeg watershed, which is composed of two secondary watersheds; the English River and the Winnipeg River. The secondary watersheds are subsequently made up of seven tertiary watersheds.

Agriculture, gold mining and lumber were the three main elements which provided the impetus to the settlement and development of the Dryden District.

The first logging took place with the arrival of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1882. Agriculture was the second major development. The potential for agriculture in the Dryden area was first recognized in 1894 by the Honourable John Dryden, then Ontario Minister of Agriculture. In recognition of the agricultural suitability of the land, Dryden established an experimental clover farm to promote agriculture in the area.

As a spin off from the agricultural development, sawmills were established to provide lumber to the settlers to construct buildings. The first pulp and paper company was established in 1911. The company has changed hands a number of times and is presently owned by Great Lakes Forest Products Ltd.

A number of mineral resources were sought early in the development of the District: gold, silver and clay. The most notable of these was gold. Gold was first discovered in Dryden District in the early 1890's and by 1895, a number of mines had developed in the Upper Manitou and Eagle Lake area, Van Horne Township and the New Klondyke area south of Dyment. By 1912, all mining activity in the area had ceased as more prosperous gold fields opened up in the Klondike and the Porcupine Region. The upward re-evaluation of gold from $20 to $35 per ounce in 1934 sparked a renewed interest in gold mining, resulting in the re-opening of several mines in the Manitous. The last gold brick poured in the Manitous was in 1943.

Dryden District covers a total area of 11,698 square kilometres. Of this, 14 percent is private land and the remaining 86 percent is Crown land. The majority of the private land is located in the townships of Wabigoon, Langton, Mutrie, Temple, Sanford, Aubrey, Rugby, Eton, Britton, Wainwright, Van Horne, Zealand, Southworth, Hartman and Melgund. Outside of these areas most of the private land is scattered, generally in a linear pattern and oriented almost entirely to shorelines.

Road, rail and air represent the three major transportation modes throughout the Dryden District. The Trans Canada Highway is the main east-west connecting link across the District. Highways 105, 72, and 812 run north-south to the communities of Red Lake, Sioux Lookout and Fort Frances respectively. The District is served by the transcontinental rail lines of the C.N.R. and C.P.R. Each line has one route through the District offering both passenger and freight service. A variety of air services provide charter flights which cater primarily to the tourist and resource based industries. There are three regional air carriers operating scheduled flights within the District. Nordair provides jet service daily between Winnipeg, Dryden, Toronto and Montreal.

The Trans Canada pipeline crosses Dryden District in an east-west direction. In addition, there is a feeder line running north from Vermilion Bay to the Ear Falls area. There are three major hydro transmission lines located in the District.

B: terms of reference

The *Dryden District Land Use Guidelines* have been prepared within the framework of the *Northwestern Ontario: Strategic Land Use Plan* (NWSLUP). The intention of the *Northwestern Ontario: Strategic Land Use Plan* is to state the policies and objectives of individual programs of the Ministry in the Northwestern Planning Region and integrate these into a comprehensive conceptual land use plan which will both identify and help resolve conflicting demands on the Region's resources. At the same time, it provides an overall strategy within which the more detailed *Dryden District Land Use Guidelines* will function.

With the regional planning strategy finalized in the *Northwestern Ontario: Strategic Land Use Plan* (May 1982), the planning process moved from the regional level to the district level. It was during this period that the regional policies and targets were tested, options developed and subsequently, the final *Land Use Guidelines* produced.

The *Dryden District Land Use Guidelines* will identify the appropriate land and water areas where various Ministry programs will be carried out over the long term to the year 2000. The document identifies these land use areas and provides detailed management guidelines for each area. These *Land Use Guidelines* will outline how the Ministry could use public land and would like to influence the use of private land where necessary to achieve its resource objectives and targets.

While the *Dryden District Land Use Guidelines* will indicate generally where the Ministry of Natural Resources' programs will occur, individual resource management plans determine how particular resources will be managed. These plans will follow and be consistent with the policies and intent stated in this overall guiding document.

The document indicates what the Ministry of Natural Resources wishes to achieve on Crown land and influence on private land and the lands of other agencies such as Conservation Authorities, in order to achieve Ministry objectives. The *Dryden District Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status. The planning control of private land in organized municipalities is exercised through municipal planning documents which are prepared in accordance with and under the authority of the *Planning Act* which is administered by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

There will be occasions when the Ministry will feel that a certain land use or proposed development on private land, while in conformity with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponents, the municipality and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations, they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with MNR policy.

The Ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, Conservation Authorities and interest groups are key participants in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the Ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents.

Planning documents in place within the District include the *Manitou Road Interim Zoning Plan* and municipal plans.

During the planning and construction of Highway 812 the Ministry prepared an interim zoning plan for the highway corridor. The purpose of the *Manitou Road Interim Zoning Plan,* approved by the Minister in 1975, was to control the development and use of Crown land within the

proposed highway corridor until its completion. The features of this zoning plan have been incorporated into the Fort Frances and Dryden District *Land Use Guidelines* and upon their approval it will be rescinded.

Municipal planning documents in use across the District include:

- an official plan and zoning by-law for the Town of Dryden;
- an official plan (in preparation) and zoning by-law for the Township of Barclay; and,
- and a zoning by-law (in preparation) for the Municipality of Machin.

The Ministry will continue to work with municipal governments and other government agencies to ensure that MNR planning concerns are reflected in the planning documents. The *Dryden District Land Use Guidelines* will be used for input into these plans. In the event of conflict between previous Ministry plans prepared for the Dryden District and the 1983 *Dryden District Land Use Guidelines*, the latter now provides the overall direction. In the future, the *Land Use Guidelines* may be modified to reflect new information and changing circumstances.

C: planning process

Once the resource targets were assigned to the districts, the first stage in the preparation of the *Dryden District Land Use Guidelines* involved the collection and analysis of data and survey information pertaining to the present use, capability and potential of the land and water resources in the planning area.

A review of this data base was published in the *Background Information* report which was released for public review and comment in September 1980. Open houses were held in Dryden and Vermilion Bay to display and explain the background information and the Ministry's planning process. The public was asked to comment on the accuracy of the Ministry's information; provide any additional knowledge they had of the District and raise any problems or issues they felt should be addressed during the planning process. Based upon Ministry policies, targets assigned from the *Northwestern Ontario: Strategic Land Use Plan*, analysis of the background information and public input, options relating to future growth and development of the natural resources within the Dryden District were developed. In 1982 the Ministry produced a second document *Dryden District—Proposed Policy and Optional Plans* for the Dryden District. Open houses were held in June 1982 to explain the policy and proposals outlined in the document and invite public comment. In addition to receiving many verbal and written comments as a result of the open houses and circulation of the documents, the Ministry held follow-up meetings with municipalities and interest groups. All public input was recorded, responded to where necessary, filed, analysed and evaluated.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of all the public input received, a final draft of the *Land Use Guidelines* was prepared. The Minister personally reviewed the District summary and analysis of public comment and discussed the draft document with the District Manager. Further modifications were made to the document as a result of the Ministry's internal review.

Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the District Office, the Ministry's Main Office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park. Details of the public participation program, such as the attendance at open houses and the number of responses received, are found in Appendix A.

D: target assignment

The *Dryden District Land Use Guidelines* represent the way in which the District may utilize its land and water resources to achieve the targets assigned from the *Northwestern Ontario: Strategic Land Use Plan* (May 1982) through to the year 2000. The targets were derived through consideration of local needs and resource potentials for each of the programs which are the responsibility of the Ministry and were tested by the District on the basis of capability (details of the particular program targets which were assigned are found in Section II-C-Resource Policies). A summary of the targets assigned to the District from NWSLUP are found in Table 1.

To determine how the targets could be achieved within the District, planning options were developed and the public was consulted as to their social acceptability. In some options, not all of the assigned targets could be achieved and it was necessary to accept a level of achievement less than that which was prescribed by the *Northwestern Ontario: Strategic Land Use Plan* (details on the target achievement are found in Section II, Policies and Guidelines, page 13).

TABLE 1 TARGETS ASSIGNED TO DRYDEN FROM NWSLUP

Program	Assigned Target from NWSLUP
Commercial Fur	harvest of 3160 beaver/year
Cottaging	215 cottage lots by the year 2000
Fisheries	
Commercial	138,000 kgs/year
Sport	444,000 kgs/year
Forestry	
Conifer	530,000 NMm^3/year(1)
Hardwood	50,000 NMm^3/year
Provincial Parks	Representation of three landscape units (complete and partial) — Minnitaki Drift Complex — Dryden Clay Plains — Kenora-Manitou Drift Complex (partial)
	Day Use Opportunities — 18,754
	Car Camping Opportunities — 48,740
	Historical Theme Segment — N.W. Ontario Boundary Gold Historical Theme
Wildlife	
Moose	660 harvest/year by 2000
Deer	385 harvest/year by 2000
Bear	195 harvest/year
Wild Rice	115,000 kgs/year

(1) Net merchantable cubic metres

E: summary of planning options

As stated previously, planning options were developed to test the extent to which the assigned resource targets could be achieved on the land and water base and indicate where certain activities could be carried out and under what general conditions. In addition, they provided the opportunity to test the social acceptability of target achievement in specific areas. In Dryden District, four planning options were prepared. The four options presented did not represent major variances in the way in which land and water resources could be used but they did represent a subtle shifting in the way in which Ministry objectives might be achieved within the District. In some cases the options reflected an increased emphasis on the achievement of one or a portion of an objective at the expense of others. The main distinguishing features between the four options presented were the parks recommended, the treatment of shoreline reserves on trout lakes, road location and management guidelines in specific areas of the District, the lakes to be considered for cottaging and the level of target achievement.

The four planning options were displayed for public comment and review at open houses in Dryden, Vermilion Bay and Perrault Falls during the month of June 1982. In addition, the options were discussed in the Phase II document *Dryden District—Proposed Policy and Optional Plans*. This document was released for public review and comment in June 1982. The document was made available at the open houses, to the mailing list and anyone requesting a copy. A summary of the planning options presented in the document follows. For more details concerning the options, as well as maps, please refer to the *Dryden District—Proposed Policy and Optional Plans* document available at the Dryden District Office.

1. OPTION A

Option A was comprised of thirteen areas including five proposed candidate parks. This option represented full achievement (100 percent) of the provincial parks, sport fish, wild rice and cottaging targets; 97 percent of the commercial fish and commercial fur targets; 96 percent of the moose harvest target; 95 percent of the hardwood timber, deer harvest and bear harvest targets and 94 percent of the conifer timber target. The full achievement of the parks objectives in this option limited the full achievement of other programs including forestry, commercial fish, trapping, hunting and mining. Option A afforded a high degree of protection to the trout fishery with the establishment of no cut shoreline reserves. The proposed recommendation of no cut reserves however, resulted in a significant loss of productive forest land which adversely affected the timber target. Managed reserves were recommended for all other shorelands and roads. This option attempted to provide a variety of recreation opportunities through the establishment of limited access areas. These designations would ensure protection of certain areas in the District for tourism, fish, wildlife and recreation values.

Option A received public support from the environmental-parks group primarily because of the full achievement of the assigned provincial park targets. This option was generally viewed as unsatisfactory by the forest and mining industries and many local residents because of the reduction in available land for resource harvesting and extraction activities, specifically timber harvesting.

2. OPTION B

Option B displayed fifteen areas of which five were proposed candidate parks. The five proposed candidate parks were slightly different from the candidate parks proposed in Option A, with Wabigoon River candidate nature reserve substituted for Butler Lake candidate nature reserve. This series of candidate parks represented the second option of the Regional Parks System Plan. Option B achieved 100 percent of the provincial parks, cottaging and wild rice targets; 99 percent of the hardwood timber targets; 97 percent of the commercial fish and commercial

fur targets; 96 percent of the conifer timber and moose harvest targets; 95 percent of the deer and bear harvest targets and somewhat less than 100 percent (the exact amount is unknown) of the sport fish target. Option B provided a limited degree of compromise to the achievement of the timber targets by excluding the no cut shoreline reserve proposal for lake trout lakes in favour of managed reserves.

The stated public support for this option was limited to one individual. Option B received the least public comment of all the options presented.

3. OPTION C

Option C presented eleven areas, four of which were proposed candidate parks. The Teggau-Winnange proposed candidate park and no cut shoreline reserves on lake trout lakes were not included in this option in an effort to reflect a higher level of target achievement in the resource extraction and harvesting programs. This option represented the highest level of target achievement for timber (both conifer and hardwood), commercial fish, commercial fur, moose, deer and bear programs, as compared to any of the other options proposed. However in doing so, it also represented the lowest level of achievement for the parks program because of the omission of the Teggau-Winnange candidate park. The level of target achievement by program was 100 percent of the commercial fish, wild rice and cottaging targets; 99 percent of the timber (conifer and hardwood), commercial fur, moose harvest, deer harvest and bear harvest targets; and somewhat less than 100 percent (the exact amount is unknown) of the provincial park and sport fishing targets.

The main advantage and disadvantage of this option, respectively, was the high level of target achievement in the resource extraction and harvesting programs and the major gap in the park program targets because of the omission of the Teggau-Winnange candidate and the less than satisfactory means of protecting lake trout waterbodies. Managed reserves for lakes other than trout waterbodies and roads were still considered to be more advantageous because of the additional flexibility they provide for meeting some of the timber production targets while still providing for aesthetics and protecting fish and wildlife concerns.

Option C received limited public support.

4. OPTION D

Option D was comprised of thirteen areas of which five were proposed candidate parks. This option was protrayed in the Phase II document as the option which appeared to best contribute toward achieving a balance of the Ministry's planning objectives and targets. The Teggau-Winnange candidate park was modified in this option in an attempt to alleviate a number of resource user conflicts, specifically with the forest industry. No cut shoreline reserves were proposed in this option in order to safeguard the fragile lake trout lake environment. Option D provided a compromise between provincial park objectives and resource extraction and harvesting objectives. This option achieved 100 percent of the sport fish, wild rice and cottaging targets; 99 percent of the commercial fur, moose harvest, deer harvest and bear harvest targets; 96 percent of the conifer timber target; 94 percent of the hardwood timber target; and somewhat less than 100 percent of the provincial park targets.

The advantages of this option included a generally high (although not full) level of target achievement for those programs which were competing for the same land base. While the Teggau Lake area was not proposed as a candidate park, it was recognized in this option as an important recreation area. Special provisions were proposed to ensure that it continued as a high quality recreation area, while still permitting resource harvesting and extraction activities to occur. The no cut shoreline reserves for lake trout lakes ensured that these fragile environments were protected. Managed reserves in all other areas provided flexibility in contributing to the timber production targets while still recognizing and providing for fish and wildlife concerns and aesthetics. The disadvantage of option D was the lack of full target achievement for resource harvesting and extraction programs and provincial parks. Managed shoreline and road reserves were considered by the tourist industry to be unsatisfactory mechanisms to protect their interests.

Option D received limited public support and comment. Those people supporting it did so because of the compromises presented. The environmental-park groups and the forest industry did not support this option because of the lack of full target achievement in both the parks and timber programs respectively.

F: response to planning options

The Ministry prepared and published the *Dryden District — Proposed Policy and Optional Plans* — Phase II document for the public's review and comment. In June 1982, three open houses were held in Dryden District in the communities of Dryden, Vermilion Bay and Perrault Falls. In total, approximately 220 people attended the open houses with the Dryden open house drawing the largest number of people at 180. Attending the open houses were representatives from local municipalities, forest and mining industries, government, angler and hunter groups, tourist industry and the general public. As a result of the open houses and the distribution of the Phase II document, the District received 374 briefs, letters, comment sheets, etc., from the public. The majority (53 percent) of the comments originated from the Dryden District, while 37 percent was received from the Northwestern Planning Region, 6 percent from the remainder of the Province and 4 percent from outside Ontario.

In total, approximately 560 documents were distributed to the public either through the open houses, by mail or from the District and Regional offices. The draft stimulated a lively response from the public. The comments made covered a wide range of planning concerns as well as specific resource management issues beyond the scope of the *Land Use Guidelines*. Resource management concerns identified have been forwarded to the appropriate resource personnel for consideration in resource management planning.

A summary of the key issues and concerns raised by the public and a brief outline of the Ministry's final document based on the public's comments are included in this section. For more detail on the comments received on the *Dryden District — Proposed Policy and Optional Plans*, the Ministry's analysis of these comments; and the major changes in the final *Land Use Guidelines* which resulted, please refer to the *District Qualitative Analysis Summary Report*. This report is available for review at the Dryden District Office and the Ministry's public reading room at the Main Office in Toronto.

As with any issue there are usually numerous facets to it along with varying public reaction. The statement of issues that follows attempts to outline the many viewpoints received on each issue.

1. KEY PLANNING ISSUES AND CONCERNS

a. Provincial Parks

A number of additional provincial parks were proposed in the planning options. Reaction regarding these additional park proposals came from several segments of the public. One forest company indicated that it requires all of the presently licenced area to meet their wood supply requirements. Land withdrawals, such as parks and no cut shoreline reserves, would therefore unnecessarily reduce the area available and result in a curtailment of forest industry activities. The tourist industry generally supported additional parks in the District if their activities could continue within the boundaries. Environmental-parks groups were in support of the additional parks proposed. The mining industry indicated that the proposed candidate parks (in particular Lola Lake, Butler Lake and Goldrock) would reduce the area available for new mineral discovery to a significant degree. Other issues/concerns raised by the public included why more parks were needed of the scale and type proposed; and that the additional parks proposed would create social and economic hardship to people in the area.

b. Forestry

The forest land base would be reduced to provide for other competing programs, notably proposed additional provincial parks.

As mentioned under the provincial parks heading, the forest industry viewed the provincial park proposals as unnecessary restrictions to their

industry which should not be permitted until such time as socio-economic studies are done to determine their impact.

While this was certainly the prime concern of the forest industry and other segments of the public, the forest industry also questioned why the timber target was set lower than present use within the District.

Concern was expressed by others, notably the environment-parks groups, that the additional parks would be jeopardized because of arguments from industry concerning the loss of land base. It was their contention that if the forest industry demonstrated sound forest management practices and aggressive forest regeneration, the companies would not be affected by the small amount of land proposed for parks.

A relatively common concern of the public regarding forestry was that not enough is being done to manage and regenerate the forest by both the Ministry and the companies.

c. Access
A number of limited access areas were proposed in the options as a means of providing for a variety of recreation opportunities and maintaining fisheries, wildlife and tourism values.

The concept of controlling or closing off access into specific areas was generally opposed by the public. The tourist industry however, generally supported this concept since unlimited access could jeopardize the livelihood of some local fly-in outfitters.

d. Reserves
In two of the options presented, forest reserves were proposed to be managed, while in the other two options, no cut shoreline reserves were proposed for lake trout lakes and the balance of the shoreline and road reserves would be managed.

The tourist industry expressed the greatest concern about these proposals indicating that they felt that managed forest reserves were totally inadequate to meet their needs. The tourist industry viewed timber harvesting in these areas as incompatible with their interests. The forest industry expressed concern over the no cut reserves indicating that they would remove a significant amount of productive forest land which, in their opinion, could be managed for both timber harvesting and other interests.

e. Tourism
The tourist industry felt the options did little to protect and ensure the viability of their industry. The need for no cut reserves around all tourism lakes and major highways is viewed as a basic land requirement. Concern was also expressed about the fact that just because fish and wildlife resources are under stress this should not eliminate commercial development but rather the industry should be used to optimize these limited resources. The tourist industry was also concerned about the impact of additional parks on their operations and their future use for tourism purposes.

f. Crown Land Recreation
There was agreement from the public in general and the tourism industry in particular that greater controls are required on non-resident Crown land campers. It was felt that most non-resident campers were using local resources without putting any dollars into the local economy.

g. Fire
The large (28 percent) amount of annual available conifer volume lost and its relationship to other land uses was also raised as an issue. It was thought that if the amount of loss was reduced there would be more flexibility to accommodate uses other than timber, such as no cut shoreline reserves and parks.

2. DRYDEN DISTRICT LAND USE GUIDELINES

As a result of the public input and evaluation a final document has been prepared. A brief outline of the *Land Use Guidelines* follows.

a. Agriculture
The agriculture discussion has been revised primarily to clarify the intent and direction of the Ministry with regards to the provision of Crown land for agricultural purposes in certain areas of the District and to provide a clear statement concerning the committment to protect agricultural land. No major increases in demand for Crown land for farming purposes have been identified for the next 20 years. It is expected that most increases in agricultural production within the 20 year framework of the *Land Use Guidelines* can be accommodated on land presently identified as farm land by converting unimproved land and by the purchase of private land presently in production. Minor dispositions of Crown land for agricultural purposes will be dealt with on an individual basis.

Applicants for agricultural disposition of Crown land will be encouraged to apply within area 1. Disposition of Crown land for agriculture in area

9 (Colenso, Mafeking, Rugby, Britton Twps—north parts) and area 11 will generally not be permitted unless area 1 lands do not offer a practical alternative to the applicant.

The agricultural lands (class 2, 3, 4) in areas 5, 9 and 11 are presently not in agricultural production nor will they likely be required within the foreseeable future. The agricultural land is presently being utilized for other resource uses primarily forestry and it is expected that this will continue. However, these lands will continue to be recognized as agricultural lands and the Ministry will attempt to minimize dispositions for other uses. Any proposed major dispositions of agricultural land (classs 2, 3, 4) will be assessed in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food to determine the best or most desirable land use.

b. Cottaging

In the planning options a large number of lakes were identified as being suitable for additional Crown land cottaging. As indicated in the planning options discussion, the number was to be reduced after the public review. Based on the limited public comment received, sixty-six lakes were identified as lakes to be considered for additional Crown land cottages. The lakes to be considered are as follows:

Adelaide
Affleck
Alder
Angood
Augite
Avery
Bailey
Barrette
Bottle Bay
Burr
Carlton
Cedar
Comeau
Davenport
Dennis
Dore
Eagle
Eye
Florence
Gerrard
Good
Hodgins
Kekewa
Kimber
Ladysmith
Laval
Lift
Little Tag
Mary
Melgund
Miller
Minnehaha
Minor
Nelson
Norse
Octopus
Perrault
Pickerel
Philcot
Redvers
Rosamond
Sherin
Smart
Spadina
Spine
Sundial
Sunstrom
Taggart
Thaddeus
Tent
Tobacco
Tremeer
Ukik
8 Unnamed:
(N. of Cliff Lake)
(Ladysmith Twp)
(N. of Robbie Burns)
(N.E. of Linklater L.)
(Mafeking Twp—Moose)
(S.E. of Dore Lake)
Wabaskang
Walsh
Wauchope
Wigwam

A number of these lakes already have lake management plans completed, others have not. Prior to these lakes being made available for cottaging purposes a lake management plan will be completed to determine in detail the lake's capacity and development location.

c. Crown Land Recreation

An entirely new section on Crown land recreation is included in the policy section of the *Land Use Guidelines*. The new policy reflects the concerns about non-resident use of natural resources of this area.

d. Fire

It is assumed that fire protection efforts in the District will remain at their present level. Based on the period of 1973 to 1980, the Dryden District annual net fire loss resulted in approximately 4,000 hectares of timber being unavailable for harvesting. This represents a conifer volume of 210,000 NMm^3 or 28 percent of the District's annual available timber conifer volume.

e. Fisheries

Present use of sport fish is currently exceeding the District's capability for sustained yield production. Through regulatory and access controls, resource management will be undertaken to correct this situation.

The current level of commercial fishing will continue and the lakes presently being utilized for commercial fishing will continue to be available. A number of lakes were identified as having additional potential for commercial fishing primarily in coarse fish (Daniels, Ord, Route, Rugby, Thaddeus and Wapegeisi Lakes). These lakes may be considered for commercial fishing purposes in the future.

All areas of the District remain available for bait fishing including the candidate parks where existing bait fishing operations will continue to be permitted.

f. Forestry

Timber harvesting will continue throughout the District on Crown land with the exception of the candidate parks. Closely controlled harvesting will be considered a permitted use over the long term in lake trout watersheds given the intent of the new modified management area policy. Experimental applications for cutting in these areas will be encouraged and dealt with on a case by case basis with a view to developing cutting practices which will not be detrimental to the

fragile lake trout environment.

g. Mining
Mineral (metallic) exploration and extraction will continue to be encouraged in all areas of the District including the candidate parks.

Mineral aggregate extraction will be a permitted use in all areas of the District except the candidate parks.

h. Provincial Parks
Five candidate parks are recommended for park status. They are as follows: Turtle River (waterway), Lola Lake (nature reserve), Goldrock (historical), Butler Lake (nature reserve) and Winnange Lake (natural environment). The boundary of the Goldrock site was modified to accommodate public concern about the amount of high mineral potential land involved, increased access and associated increased fishing pressure to Upper Manitou Lake. The large natural environment park proposed in the Teggau-Winnange Lake area was modified to include only the Winnange Lake portion.

There was considerable local public comment regarding the recommendation that Aaron Provincial Park be removed from the provincial park system. In view of these concerns and in keeping with the Regional Parks System Plan, the recommendations regarding Aaron Provincial Park have been revised. It is recommended that Aaron eventually be removed from the provincial park system and the recreation opportunities currently being provided transferred to the private sector or a local municipality. However, there will be no attempt to remove Aaron from the park system until such time as development at the Winnange Lake site has been completed.

i. Modified Management Areas
Modified management areas are recommended for all shorelands, roads and designated trails. The term "modified management area" replaces such terms as "forest reserve" and "buffer". Modified management areas will be managed on a two zone concept where the inner zone is one of minimal disturbance and where the outer zone is an area where more general use is carefully controlled.

An important aspect of the modified management area concept is in the flexibility it provides for assessing each situation according to the values to be protected. The concept recognizes that there may be some situations where it is necessary to go beyond the initial width guidelines while there may be many other areas where modified management areas are not required. Special consideration will be focused on lake trout lakes during the phase-in period of this policy. Timber harvesting occurring along lake trout shorelines will be of an experimental nature only and will be dealt with on a case by case basis until such time as it is shown that the aquatic environment will not be jeopardized by such action.

j. Roads
The number and size of the limited access areas has been reduced considerably in keeping with the public comment received on this matter.

Road access will be managed to serve both recreation and resource extraction purposes. The majority of the District is fully accessed by primary and secondary roads. Road location and management in these areas will continue to recognize fish and wildlife values and existing tourism establishments. Notwithstanding these values, road access will generally be considered to be open to the public. There are however, five areas of the District which presently have limited existing access and have resources and/or tourism facilities located within them which warrant special consideration with regards to the location and management of roads. They are very briefly as follows.

The Lac Seul shoreline in the north and northeast part of the District is presently characterized by very little direct road access and a relatively remote, undeveloped shoreline. New direct road access to Lac Seul will not be permitted. Access in this area will be limited to tertiary roads only. Road location and management will be such that it will implement the intent of no new access directly to Lac Seul from the Dryden District.

The Gullwing Lake area contains a very high moose population and a lake trout lake. Generally road location and management will be such that it will not be detrimental to the lake trout fishery in Gullwing Lake or the present high moose population in this area.

The northwest corner of the District is one of the few areas in the District having relatively little existing access and a viable fly-in fishing industry. There are also five lake trout waterbodies located in the area. Road access will be located and managed to serve both recreation and resource extraction. A major factor in determining the location of future roads and management guidelines in this area will be the present remote character of tourist operations. All primary roads will be open to the public, however, they will be located in such a manner as to minimize the impact on the tourism, recreation, fish and

wildlife values.

The Upper Manitou and Boyer Lake area is characterized by a large number of trout lakes which are currently inaccessible by road. Generally road location and management in this area will be such that it will not be detrimental to the lake trout fishery.

Lake trout lakes, rugged topography and limited road access have combined to make the Teggau Lake area a valued recreation and tourism area. In recognition of the recreation qualities of this area in close proximity to the Winnange Lake natural environment candidate park, this area is to be managed as a relatively undeveloped area for high quality, low density recreation. Road location and management guidelines will be sensitive to the overall intent for this area.

k. Tourism
The existing levels of tourism will be maintained. The emphasis of the Ministry through resource management will be to ensure that the fish and wildlife resources upon which this industry depends, are maintained and in some situations enhanced. The development of new or the expansion of existing tourism establishments on Crown land will be encouraged if not dependent on an increased harvest of fish and wildlife resources.

l. Wildlife
Moose and deer herds are presently below what has been targeted for and time will be required to build herds up to a more acceptable level. During the interim a reduced level of harvest will be necessary in order to expedite this rebuilding process.

Wildlife viewing will continue to be encouraged throughout the District. Trapping will continue at its current level with efforts being made to increase the harvest to the existing quota. Existing trapping activity in the candidate parks will continue to be permitted.

m. Wild Rice
Wild rice harvesting will be permitted and encouraged in the District. A number of areas do not have any wild rice identified in them. If stands are identified in these areas at some future date, wild rice harvesting will be considered a permitted use. There are no known stands of wild rice located in the candidate park areas.

n. Summary
Details of the specifics of the *Land Use Guidelines* including the level of target achievement are found in the following section.

A: introduction

The *Dryden District Land Use Guidelines* indicate how the land and water resources within the District are to be utilized in the achievement of the resource program objectives assigned to the District through the Northwestern strategic land use planning program. In addition, this section indicates the type of development, outlines recommended locations for carrying out specific activities and general operating guidelines for each.

B: general policies

The statements contained in this section represent the overall policies guiding the activities of the Ministry of Natural Resources in Dryden District. These policy statements, general in nature, apply throughout the Northwestern Planning Region and are discussed in detail in the *Northwestern Ontario: Strategic Land Use Plan.*

1. THE PUBLIC INTEREST

The Crown (Ontario) owned resources of the Province belong to all the people of Ontario and will be administered in the best interest of the provincial population as a whole, including the special interests of the residents of the areas where the resources are located. Traditional native rights both within provincial parks and on Crown land will continue to be respected.

2. ENVIRONMENT

The Ministry of Natural Resources will be committed to maintaining and improving overall environmental quality. All management programs of the Ministry will be subject to the *Environmental Assessment Act.*

The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to identify through its component programs those areas which are sensitive to development.

a. Discussion

"Environment" is defined in the *Environmental Assessment Act (1975)* as the social, economic, cultural and natural conditions that influence the life of man or a community. The main concern of the Ministry of Natural Resources is that the environment provides the biophysical base for its program. In addition, the Ministry has certain specific responsibilities related to the environment. These include the identification of sensitive program areas and the enforcement of legislation such as the *Endangered Species Act* (e.g. bald eagle nests on Upper Manitou Lake Area No. 10), the *Fisheries Act* and the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act.* The Ministry of Natural Resources will ensure that resource management activities adhere to the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act,* unless specifically exempted.

The Ministry continues to be concerned over the effects of acid rain on vegetation and fisheries habitat in Ontario. The Ministry plans to continue

participation with the Ministry of Environment in the 5 year experimental program begun in 1981 which investigates the feasibility of neutralizing acidic surface waters to protect aquatic life in Ontario lakes susceptible to acid rain and to rehabilitate those lakes already damaged.

Sensitive areas identified in the planning process may be defined as those areas that contain features of value whose preservation may be defined as the main theme of management. The Ministry will continue its commitment to identify these sites through its component programs (e.g., fish and wildlife, parks, etc).

In cooperation with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, the Ministry of Natural Resources will assist in the management of significant cultural resources within provincial parks and on Crown land.

3. ENERGY

The Ministry of Natural Resources will contribute to the implementation of Ontario's energy security policy, through its allocation of land and water to various uses. Ontario Government objectives include:

- an increase in the proportion of Ontario's energy consumption provided from resources within the Province. In 1979 the proportion was 22.6 percent. By 1995 it is to be 37.5 percent; and,
- an increased reliance on renewable and recoverable resources and a decreased reliance on crude oil.

a. Strategy

- lands and waters with potential for providing energy will be identified as part of the analysis of resource potential;
- in making land and water allocations, suitable priority will be given to other land-related uses, in a manner that reflects both the importance of the land and water being considered;
- wherever feasible, lands and waters with significant potential for supplying energy will not be permanently committed to other uses that would preclude their use for energy production; and,
- the existing hydro facilities, including transmission lines, distribution lines, transformer and distribution stations will continue to be a permitted use within the District.

b. Discussion

The Government's position has several land use implications for the Ministry of Natural Resources:

- a number of resources of interest to MNR such as: hydro-electric power, uranium, oil (including oil shales), gas, lignite, peat, solar energy and wood will be involved in implementing the energy policy;
- land allocation for energy production will require priority in relation to other allocations which suitably reflects both the relative importance of energy self-sufficiency and the resource potential of the resource being considered for allocation;
- undesirable environmental impact of any energy development on lands and water important to MNR programs will need to be anticipated and effectively dealt with; and,
- providing energy may offer new opportunities for intensified resource management in two ways: increased access to some areas, especially in the North; and utilization of otherwise unsuitable material such as cull or dead timber or logging residues.

4. LANDS AND WATERS

The broad objective of the lands and waters program is:

- to facilitate the orderly development and conservation of Ontario's land and water resources for continuous social and economic benefits for the people of Ontario; and,
- to prevent loss of life and to minimize social disruption, property damage and loss of natural resource values from forest fires, floods, erosion, earth slippage and abandoned mines.

To implement the lands and waters program the following strategies apply:

a. Geographical Referencing

A basis for a geographical referencing system will be developed and maintained. Such a system will include surveys, geographical referencing standards and the production of the Ontario Basic Maps. These activities will be major factors contributing to orderly development.

b. Crown Land

The lands and waters program has a custodianship responsibility for Crown land. This is carried out by asserting the Crown's proprietary interest concerning illegal occupations, by collecting acreage tax on mining lands and by maintaining up to date records of land grants. The Government's position on land claims, such as those by native people, will be clarified.

c. Multiple Use

Overall plans for multiple use of land and water will be developed, implemented and maintained.

(i) Discussion The paramount concern in land and water management is the allocation of land and water to ensure the most effective and efficient use and to best satisfy the needs of all government programs as well as the needs of the private sector compatible with government programs.

The major strategy to ensure a high return on the Crown's land and water resources is "multiple use". This means that two or more uses are accommodated within the same general area, perhaps concurrently or sequentially over time and that single use areas are only designated where and when absolutely necessary.

Plans for multiple use will be implemented directly on Crown land and will include all land including future parkland. Any values to be protected in future parklands, shorelands, roadsides or any other land will determine the appropriate uses to be permitted.

For private lands the concept of multiple use will be encouraged.

d. Access Roads

Access roads will be developed and maintained consistent with approved Ministry policies, resource management plans and operating guidelines. To ensure overall co-ordination, multi-year plans for road access will be prepared for the Province, the Region, and the districts. The following statements represent the basics of the Ministry's access road policy:

- access roads will be built to stimulate development and use of Ontario's natural resources;
- access roads will take into account tourism requirements for isolation, the needs of the mining and forest industries, outdoor recreation opportunities for residents of Ontario and incidental general public, commercial and industrial transportation uses;
- access road plans will be developed on a long term basis and will be subject to public consultation;
- plans will take into account the requirement (if any) for public access;
- roads will be classified as permanent or temporary based on intended use;
- temporary roads will be rendered inoperative when intended uses are fulfilled;
- access roads may be closed temporarily or seasonally to the public for resource management and/or public safety reasons; and,
- alignment of roads will be planned:
  - to avoid lake access where appropriate,
  - to provide controlled access or
  - to provide public access.

(i) Strategy All individual access road proposals will be subject to an alignment and impact review to ensure that:

- the need for the road is understood;
- some alternative routes have been explored;
- affected resource users in the area have an opportunity to contribute to the planning of the project;
- the selected route is aligned in such a way as to minimize its impact on existing resource users; and,
- the Ministry's intentions concerning the future status of the road and possible use restrictions are clearly understood.

The District Manager will ensure that all proposed road plans are available for public review at the District Office. The District Manager will also review pertinent road location and construction plans for the upcoming year with all affected tourist operators, the local NOTO representatives and others. As a general guide, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to ensure that all forest access roads are located at least 120 metres from the shoreline of lakes indicated by the District Manager.

There will be many situations where this will not be possible and in the event that proposed locations are not feasible and in the event that alternative locations cannot be agreed upon, the District Manager will call a meeting of the parties involved, to discuss and resolve the differences.

While roads will generally be open to the public, this practice may not always be beneficial, particularly when limited resources come under increasing pressure. Therefore, the Ministry may elect to close roads under its jurisdiction where:

- an emergency situation exists or if public safety is in jeopardy;
- such action can be utilized as an effective technique in management of resources;
- an existing facility is placed in undue jeopardy due to unlimited public access; and,
- the maintenance of future flexibility of resources is required. Except in an emergency, road closure will not deny access to private property directly accessed by the road.

Road maintenance priorities will be assigned to those roads providing the greatest benefit.

(ii) Discussion There are an estimated 1,969 kilometres of all-weather road in the Dryden District which have been built by the Ministry of Natural Resources, Great Lakes Forest Products Limited and Boise Cascade Canada Limited. Of this total, approximately 73 percent or 875 kilometres are maintained.

The majority of the roads are maintained by timber companies and the Ministry for timber extraction and transport purposes. The Ministry maintains at a lower standard, approximately 125 kilometres for recreational access.

Each year an additional 45-50 kilometres of road are built by the forest industry or by the Ministry of Natural Resources, of which approximately 30 kilometres will remain in maintenance schedules.

In addition, there are countless secondary and tertiary roads and trails with marginal surfaces which have been constructed for timber extraction, accessing gravel pits, mineral exploration, etc., in the District. These roads are not maintained and receive little use.

The demand for public access for recreational opportunities is always present and is not likely to diminish over the next few years. Road requirements for timber extraction will also accelerate as the size of individual cutovers decrease and more reserve areas for wildlife habitat, ecosystem protection and aesthetics are set aside for limited time spans. These factors will result in the building of longer major arteries initially in order to access a greater area and a longer planned period of use for the road.

Demand for access by the mining sector has been limited to date. As mineral exploration increases in the District, the demand for road access is also expeced to increase.

The development and use of resource access roads is a major source of conflict in the Dryden District. The nature of these conflicts include:

- perception by tourist operators and some segments of the public of a reduction in area available for a wilderness experience;
- easy access to a lake which is commercially used for tourism may result in a significant reduction in fishing and/or hunting quality which reduces the economic viability of the tourist operation;
- a natural resource may be severely affected or over-exploited through unlimited public access;
- public safety on some marginal roads; budgets do not allow for proper sustained maintenance of all roads to an adequate standard;
- increased public use of specific areas often leads to a need for increased funds for garbage collection and maintenance of recreational facilities such as access points; and,
- local residents are divided on the road access issue; some desire more access to remote areas to allow them greater access to the recreational opportunities available, while others resist additional access due to the perceived decline of the wilderness experience.

e. Modified Management Areas

Modified management areas (MMA) will be designed to maintain or improve resource values such as:

- fish habitat;
- wildlife habitat;
- scenic areas or other recreation or tourism resources and establishments;
- special features such as cultural, historical, biological or earth science sites;
- and fragile forest sites;

within a multiple use context. Land use activity within these areas will be designed so as to maintain and/or improve identified resource values.

The following statements represent the basics of the modified management area concept:

- as an initial position, modified management areas will be assumed to be necessary on all shorelands; and,
- modified management areas will be established on other areas as necessary.

The term "modified management area" replaces such terms as "forest reserves" and "buffer".

(i) General Modified management areas may be established to control any undertaking such as mining or recreation development.

Modified management, in the case of forestry, should apply to all operating activities such as road building, stream crossings, cutting, skidding and scarifying. Depending on local conditions, the prescription for forest management could provide for a broad range of utilization levels. Thus cutting could be permitted in some areas and not in others. There are a variety of cutting methods that can be used, however, there is no recommended best method.

(ii) Shorelands Because there is a keen competition for shorelands for such uses as forestry, fish and wildlife habitat and recreation, it should be assumed, as an initial position, that a 120 metre MMA is recognized on all shorelands. The dimensions of this area may be altered as necessary to suit particular circumstances. Where it is determined that an MMA is not required, the reason will be documented and filed with the appropriate forest management plan.

The MMA on shorelands should normally be managed by a two zone concept where the inner zone, next to the water, is a zone of minimal disturbance. The outer zone should be an area of more general use, however, certain aspects of

management will have to be carefully controlled. The extent of each zone will vary with local conditions such as topography and soil material.

The suggested width of the minimal disturbance zone is as follows:

Shore Slope in percent	Width of Minimal Disturbance Zone
0	15 metres
10	30 metres
20	40 metres
30	50 metres
40	60 metres

The minimal disturbance zone could, in some cases, be an area where forest cutting is not permitted, but in some cases modified forest cutting could occur. However, roads, which are considered a major disturbance, should not be built in the minimal disturbance zone.

Because roads can cause major losses of fish habitat, a set of guidelines for road construction will be attached to all work permits related to the shoreland area. Special reference should be made to stream crossing.

Because lake trout are relatively rare and sensitive to disturbance, very special attention will be given to protection of their habitat. To protect lake trout habitat, it may be necessary to modify management practices beyond the immediate shoreland area. Some management practices may have to be modified throughout the entire watershed around the trout lakes.

Sensitive features of other fish habitat such as walleye spawning areas, must also receive special protection.

(iii) Other Areas MMAs may be identified, planned and managed for other program concerns as necessary:

- wildlife: areas for wildlife must include habitat of endangered species and may include deer and moose habitat or other special wildlife habitat such as heronries;
- scenic resources: areas for the maintenance or improvement of scenery may be identified and managed. For example, areas along certain highways and designated trails may be identified as an MMA. However, it will not normally be acceptable to designate extensive areas of no forest cutting for this purpose. While it is recognized that it is desirable to leave some areas uncut, it is also recognized that a well planned forest harvest can result in a varied and pleasing landscape;
- other recreation or tourism resources and establishments: where it is in the public interests to do so, an MMA may be identified and managed to protect particular recreation or tourism resources and establishments. The extent of the no cut portions of such an area would have to be related to the direct and indirect benefits that would accrue to the people of Ontario from such protection. Each case must be judged on its own merits; and,
- special features such as cultural and historic sites: MMAs may be identified and managed to protect those features which require protection.

(iv) Responsibility The identification and management of MMAs will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Natural Resources who will ensure:

- that a management prescription is prepared for each MMA and that all MNR concerns are given consideration;
- that private sector interests, such as cottagers and special interest groups are consulted and kept informed as necessary;
- that suitable records are kept of MMAs, their prescription and their treatments; and,
- that suitable management controls are in place and implemented so that MMAs are managed according to the MMA prescription.

(v) Discussion Lake trout lakes present a special situation in the Dryden District given their concentration in the area, their sensitive environment and this Ministry's previous position that timber harvesting should not be permitted along the shoreline of trout lakes. The modified management area policy allows strictly controlled timber harvesting adjacent to lake trout lakes provided that the aquatic habitat is protected. While the policy expresses the long term intent to permit modified timber harvesting of lake trout watersheds, there is a need to phase the policy in very carefully over time. The fragile nature of trout lakes will require that special cutting practices be developed in order to handle these sensitive situations. Therefore, it is not the intent of the Ministry to permit large scale cutting operations around trout lakes at this time. In this regard applications for special timber harvesting in these areas will be favourably received from the woods industry and dealt with on a case by case basis. In this manner the Ministry hopes to achieve the intent of this policy while recognizing the short term problem of implementation.

f. Crown Land Disposition

Crown land will be made available for development and to encourage private initiatives on Crown land. This will be achieved by ensuring:

- that dispositions are consistent with existing

development plans and meet the requirements of other agencies and ministries;
- that any Crown land disposition in a planning area will be consistent with the policies of the official plan and zoning by-law where such exist;
- that lands are developed or put to use without delay for the specific purpose for which they were granted; and,
- that lands are disposed of at prices or rents which represent a market value monetary return to the people of Ontario.

The Ministry of Natural Resources has charge of the management, sale and disposition of the Province's public lands. The term "disposition" refers to the conveying, by the Crown, of various types of leasehold or freehold land rights to others. The overall intent of the policy is to ensure that certain rights to public land and use of water are conveyed, by appropriate means, consistent with the achievement of Ministry objectives and in cooperation with other agencies.

Land will be made available through a variety of means, including sales and leases. While the traditional reasons for such land disposal have been largely for cottages and lodges, the potential scope for future disposals are many and varied. Specific examples of how this strategy will be implemented are:

(i) Resource Extraction Withdrawals of mining rights on Crown land will be held to a minimum so that exploration and mining development can be encouraged on the broadest Crown land base available. Withdrawal of productive forest land from forest management will also be kept to a minimum.

(ii) Municipalities In organized municipalities, the Ministry of Natural Resources will make public land available for residential and associated uses if such uses are approved in an official plan or zoning by-law. Where an official plan or zoning by-law is not in place, the approval of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing and other ministries will be required.

In unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources will dispose of land for rural residential use based upon the policy and recommendation of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. In both organized and unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources will not act as developer for residential subdivisions.

(iii) Other Activities Public land will also be made available for municipal, industrial, commercial, institutional, educational and government purposes where approval has been given by the appropriate level of government. Disposition for agriculture, commercial tourism and cottaging will be subject to their respective policies.

g. Cottaging

A variety of cottage lots from Crown land will be made available to meet that portion of the Ontario resident demand not supplied by the private sector.

(i) Target The cottaging target assigned to the Dryden District is 215 cottage lots by the year 2000.

(ii) Strategy The cottaging target in the Dryden District will be achieved by the following:
- developing cottage lots within the District which will provide a variety of cottaging experience including fully serviced cluster subdivisions, regular subdivision lots and remote cottage lots;
- ensuring that cottage lots are disposed of at market value including associated service costs. In addition the acquisition of a Crown lot will require ongoing commitment by the lot owners for maintenance of associated facilities such as access roads and waste disposal sites;
- cottage subdivisions will be developed on lakes which are accessible by road. The subdivision lots may be accessible by water or road. Remote cottages will be considered in those inaccessible areas where conflicts with other user groups are minimal;
- ensuring that prior to the development of any cottage lot subdivision, a lake management plan will be prepared and that to the extent possible existing lake management plans will be utilized to meet the target;
- ensuring that the historic ratio of remote cottage lots to regular cottage lots is continued. Remote cottaging represents approximately 5 percent of all cottage types. Therefore of a target of 215 cottage lots, 11 should be remote cottages; and,
- cottaging will be located within 8 kilometres of a main highway, or main access road currently being maintained by the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, local road boards or municipalities.

(iii) Discussion There are an estimated 800 cottages in Dryden District. Of this total approximately 88 percent are located on patented land. The remaining 12 percent are located on Crown land and leased by way of a Crown lease or a land use permit. For the most part the cottages are regular linear subdivision lots with less than 6 percent being remote cottage lots.

The type of cottaging experience available in the District varies greatly; from the remote cottage

offering few facilities and limited access, to the fully serviced subdivision lot.

Approximately 34 percent of the total number of cottages are located on Eagle Lake, Thunder Lake and Wabigoon Lake within easy access of the communities of Dryden and Vermilion Bay. The second major concentration of cottages, representing an estimated 18 percent of the total number, is located on the interconnecting lakes of Blue, Alexandra, Edward and Canyon. The remainder are scattered throughout the District in relatively small groupings and are concentrated along major access roads.

Specific information on cottage use is limited for Dryden District. Studies available at the regional level indicate that on the average a cottage is used 226 user days per year.

The majority (68 percent) of the cottages in the District are owned by Canadian residents, however, quite a sizable proportion (30 percent) are owned by non-residents, primarily Americans.

The potential for additional cottage lots on Crown land in the Dryden District is considered to be moderate without considering water quality. There are an estimated 4,100 kilometres of shoreland capable of sustaining approximately 3,000 additional cottage lots in the District. Therefore the cottaging target of 215 cottages assigned to the District can be achieved.

This estimate of the amount of available land for cottaging is based on an inventory of the District using Ontario Land Inventory (OLI) recreation mapping and more detailed information available in existing lake management plans. A preliminary evaluation of the land capability for cottaging revealed an ample supply, therefore the evaluation was further restricted to determine what lakes would be available for cottaging assuming minimal conflict. This analysis resulted in the consideration of the following constraints: designated lake trout lakes, lakes bordering on existing provincial parks, lakes beyond an eight kilometre distance of a Government maintained or subsidized main access road and lakes having existing commercial tourist developments. The results of this analysis indicate that 4,100 kilometres of unconstrained shoreline with a potential of 3,000 cottages is available in the District. Very few of the unconstrained lakes were suitable for remote cottaging.

h. Crown Land Recreation

(i) Objectives

- to provide for recreational use by residents;
- to increase economic benefits derived from non-resident recreational use of Crown land; and,
- to minimize competition between resident users and non-resident of Ontario users in areas where the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

(ii) Target Quantifiable Crown land recreation targets have not been developed.

(iii) Strategy Currently competition between resident and non-resident of Ontario recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in Northern Ontario. In an attempt to deal with this issue, the following strategies have been identified with a Crown land recreation policy for Northern Ontario[1] and will be phased in gradually.

- Crown lands will be zoned to either permit or prohibit Crown land camping by non-residents of Ontario;
- regulations will be passed related to the use of fish and wildlife resources by non-residents of Ontario;
- regulations may contain species and/or harvest limits; seasonal restrictions and may also specify base of operations;[2]
- Crown land camping sites may be selected and leased to the private sector to be managed as campsites and made available for public use at market prices; and,
- all non-residents of Ontario who camp on Crown land will be required to pay a user fee.

(iv) Discussion Recently, problems relating to the use of recreational Crown land have become more pronounced. The prime reasons for this are increasing numbers of recreationists (both resident and non-resident) competing for resources (fish, game, natural areas) which are finite and in many cases are declining. Reasons for the decline are many but the most important include over-harvesting by recreationists and commercial users and changes in habitat resulting

(1) As defined in the ***Tourism Act***

(2) Non-residents have a wide variety of options from which to select a base of operations while recreating on Crown land. They include the following categories:

a) Provincial Park Campground—National Park Campground;
b) Commercial campground, hotel, motel, cabin;
c) Licenced tourist outfitting establishment including base and outpost camps;
d) Cottages owned by the non-resident;
e) Cottages owned by a friend or relative;
f) Crown land—designated access points and undeveloped and undesignated areas;
g) Crown land—under authorization of a land use permit.

from resource development activities.

As resources become, or appear to become, scarce, inevitably competition between users becomes more serious. Currently, competition between resident and non-resident recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in Northern Ontario. Principal reasons for this becoming an issue are:

- increased demand by more people for fewer resources;
- the feeling by residents of Ontario that they should receive top priority in the allocation of such resources; and,
- the feelings that non-residents should be required to pay for the relatively high quality resource experience Ontario's Crown lands provide and that they should contribute significantly to the tourism economy of the Province.

Several studies have been conducted by the Government with the objective being to identify the issues related to Crown land recreation and to provide solutions to the problems. Two key issues have been identified:

- the need to gain more economic benefit from non-resident recreational users; and,
- the need to reduce competition between resident and non-resident recreational users, particularly in situations where resource limitations are real or at least strongly perceived.

Basic principles which guide the Crown land recreation policy are:

- to provide for recreational use by non-residents in order to derive economic benefits;
- to allocate scarce or less plentiful resources for non-resident use in such a way as to extract maximum economic benefits; and,
- to minimize competition between resident users and non-resident users in areas where either, because of limited resources or congestion, the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

i. Hazard Land

Hazard lands will be identified and policy for their appropriate uses will be implemented.

(i) Discussion Hazard lands are lands having inherent environmental hazards such as flood or erosion susceptibility, instability, or any other physical conditions which could pose a risk of loss of life, property damage and social disruption, if development were permitted.

The policy is that there should be no encroachment of structural development on hazard lands. While the Province has adopted a general principle of no development in the case of floodplains, there are provisions for considering and accommodating exceptional circumstances. Relief from the strict application of the *Flood Plain Criteria for Ontario* may be sought through (i) application of the two-zone floodway fringe concept, or (ii) in unique situations, with provincial approval, the application of the special policy area approach.

The hazard land policy will be implemented through (i) the Ministry's own land use planning activities and (ii) participation in the plan input and review of other agencies plans. The latter is to ensure that appropriate development of control mechanisms are applied to hazard lands, to restrict development and activities in such areas in a manner which will help to prevent loss of life and minimize property damage and social disruption.

Compatible land uses within a hazard area might include:

- open space for recreation and conservation purposes;
- agricultural uses such as cropland and grazing;
- nurseries, forestry and horticulture;
- wildlife management and environmental protection areas;
- design approved linear facilities such as roads, bridges, railways and hydro corridors; and,
- structural works and other appurtenances designed for the purposes of flood or erosion control.

Private development of hazard land owned by the Crown must be in conformity with this approach.

Where development is proposed on hazard lands under private ownership, the approval of the Ministry of Natural Resources may be required in addition to other agency approvals such as Conservation Authorities, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing and the local municipality.

The reduction of property damage and loss of life from flooding, erosion and associated hazards will be accomplished by a combination of measures including: the mapping of flood and erosion prone areas, the implementation of flood emergency contingency plans, the maintenance of a flood forecasting and warning system and the construction and maintenance of dams where necessary. It should be noted that water related problems such as flooding and erosion are not a major problem in Dryden District. However, where there is the potential for flooding the foregoing will apply.

Any anticipated target variances concerning conifer wood supplies will be dealt with through the application of the following three general strategies:

- increased emphasis on the full utilization of cut wood by the woods industry;
- the identification and protection of high value forest areas will be a top priority in the restructuring of the forest fire management strategy in Ontario; and,
- the feasibility of reallocating some wood supplies in Northern Ontario will be examined.

The application of these strategies in the Dryden District will more than offset any anticipated wood supply problems in both the short and long term.

d. Discussion

The Dryden District is divided into seven forest management units including the Dryden Crown Management Unit, a portion of the Kenora Crown Management Unit, Working Circle 3 of Sioux Lookout Crown Management Unit, the Great Lakes Forest Products Ltd. licence area consisting of a portion of schedule "A" and "C" parcel "1" of timber licence #327100 and the Boise Cascade of Canada Ltd. licence area which includes the West Patricia Concession and portions of the East Patricia and Manitou Concessions.

During the past five years harvesting has taken place in selected areas throughout the Crown units and the East and West Concessions of Boise's area. In addition, Great Lakes have harvested in the vicinity of Sunstrum northeast of Dryden and in the extreme perimeter of the District in the western, southwestern and southeastern portions of their licence. For the five year period 1974-79 the annual average harvest of timber, in the District, was approximately 591,000 NMm^3 of wood (conifer) from ±7,000 hectares of Crown land. The current commitment to industry from Crown lands in the District is 715,000 NMm^3 of conifer and 215,500 NMm^3 of hardwood.

Several existing and potential problems face managers in the District. The current average annual level of harvest is higher than the District's estimated annual available wood supply. Steps will be taken through the management plan process to bring current harvest cut levels in line with the available wood supply as current approved forest management plans expire, and are replaced by new plans with revised annual allowable cuts for each forest management unit.

The forest industry is coming into increasingly more conflict with other forest user groups (eg. tourist operators, recreationalists, etc.). These user groups are making demands on the land base which often preclude or limit timber harvesting. Consideration will be given to modified cuts which can be planned so as to meet the recreation and aesthetic requirements of the various user groups and still be available for harvesting.

The amount of wood volume lost to forest fire annually is an important concern facing managers, for example in Dryden District a conifer volume of 210,000 NMm^3 is lost annually (28 percent of the District's identified timber capability in conifer volume per year). Increased fire management efforts can contribute significantly towards reducing the high fire losses which have been experienced in the District. Fire management efforts in the District will be directed towards maintaining and where possible reducing the amount of conifer volume loss on an annual basis. This will be accomplished in part by developing a system to priorize timber values so that higher priority areas are designated for a greater level of protection from fire while lower priority areas are designated for an adequate level of protection.

5. MINING

The overall intent of the mineral management policy is to provide for an optimum continuous contribution to the economy by mineral resource industries through orderly development and utilization of available mineral resources consistent with sound environmental practices.

a. Metallic and Non-metallic Minerals

(i) Objective To encourage exploration for and development of, mineral resources of the District.

(ii) Target Since the nature of mineral discovery is unpredictable and the demand for minerals is dictated by fluctuations in international trade and by the private sector, the setting of production targets for minerals is not feasible.

(iii) Strategy

- keeping to a minimum the amount of land withdrawn from staking;
- insuring that no land be withdrawn from staking until the mineral potential has been reviewed by the mineral resources group and the potential loss of benefits assessed;
- insuring that surface development, e.g. industrial and residential development, does not unnecessarily inhibit present or future mining or mineral exploration;
- expanding the geoscience data base through field surveys; and by the collections, storage

and dissemination of up-to-date information and advice pertinent to the search for minerals; and,

- constructing new and extending existing, resource access roads into areas of high mineral potential or to known deposits having potential for development.

(iv) Discussion There are no operating mines in the District at the present time. There are two operating quarries of granite for monument stone located west of Vermilion Bay. Historically, mining has been active in the District during the late 1890's and early 1900's in the Upper Manitou, Eagle Lake area, Van Horne Township and the New Klondyke area, south of Dyment.

Dryden District has several areas of high mineral potential, particularly for base metals such as copper, zinc and nickel; precious metals including gold and silver; uranium; tantalum and cesium; and industrial minerals such as soapstone and spodumene (lithium silicate used in ceramics).

Metavolcanic-sedimentary (greenstone) belts have the highest potential for the discovery of metallic mineral deposits. The Upper Manitou Lake, the Eagle-Wabigoon-Dinorwic Lake and the Kawashegamuk-Stormy Lake area have high potential for base metals and gold. The area west of Vermilion Bay has a high potential for uranium and base metals. Moderate potential for iron exists in sedimentary formations in the Thunder Lake area. As well, high potential for lithium, tantalum and cesium, exists in the Mavis-Tot Lake area.

Several mafic to ultramafic intrusive (plutonic) bodies hold moderate to high potential for copper and nickel. These are found in the Trap, Emmons, Nabish and McKinstry Lakes area. Soapstone, in association with ultramafic intrusive rock, may also be found at Barritt Bay, Wabigoon Lake and at the Grace Quarry on Eagle Lake.

National and international economic conditions greatly influence the demand for mineral products. The demand for metallic minerals is almost entirely dependent upon national and international market conditions and is highly unpredictable. This demand, in turn, influences the level of exploration activity. However, even in periods of low metal demand, exploration will continue to provide some economic benefits.

Currently, exploration is occurring in the District for copper, zinc, nickel, gold, silver, tantalum, cesium, lithium and tungsten. Exploration for gold and silver has recently been at a high level.

Exploration for copper, zinc and nickel is presently at a low to moderate level. In the long term the demand for these metals is bound to increase so that exploration for these metals in the District will continue, possibly at an accelerating rate.

There are a number of problems facing the mining industry today that make achievement of the broad objective very difficult. Since mineral resource development is largely dependent upon factors beyond the control of government, many of these problems are beyond the scope of the *Dryden District Land Use Guidelines.* (Such problems include weak or fluctuating metal prices, adverse economic conditions which makes the raising of risk capital difficult, federal taxation, the lack of stable and trained work forces, especially to work in some of the more isolated areas, etc.)

Some problems facing the mining sector can, however, be addressed by government policies and programs and these are noted below.

One of the most important issues related to mineral resources development in the Province is the lack of discovery of new deposits to replace those currently being mined out. While the level of exploration is largely beyond the control of the Ministry, there are some ways in which exploration can be encouraged and assisted. This is largely accomplished by developing and expanding the geoscience data base required to carry out efficient and effective exploration.

Also a very important issue today is the question of land withdrawals which tend to reduce the land base available for exploration. Any reduction in the land base can have a significant effect upon meeting the provincial objectives.

In some instances, certain forms of surface development come into conflict with mineral resources and vice versa. If extensive surface development takes place above or adjacent to known mineral deposits or areas of high mineral potential, this may have the effect of preventing later extraction of the minerals. Likewise, earlier mining activity, either open pit or underground, may create problems for, or actually prevent, surface development. Resolution of these conflicts are often a problem.

The effect of environmental constraints on mine development is also an issue. The cost of meeting environmental regulations adds significantly to the cost of development and has increased significantly in recent years.

Also, an important factor in mineral exploration is the availability of road access to areas of high

mineral potential. Without reasonable road access, exploration costs can be excessive and may prevent exploration even in high potential areas.

b. Mineral Aggregate

(i) Objective To meet anticipated future demand with minimal disturbance to natural and cultural resources and the social environment.

(ii) Target A target has not been set for mineral aggregate production since a detailed resource inventory and demand projection for the District is not yet available.

(iii) Strategy To ensure that an adequate future supply of mineral aggregate is available in the planning area, at reasonable cost, the following strategy will be employed:

- compatible land uses will be encouraged in order to ensure future access to potential aggregate sources;
- basic surficial geological mapping programs and aggregate inventories will be carried out to determine the location and extent of potential aggregate deposits, including sand, gravel and stone;
- the Province, in co-ordination with municipalities, will identify areas of high aggregate resource potential, defining the areas required for possible future extraction adequate to meet future demand in the District (at least to the year 2000);
- special studies to determine future demand for aggregates in various parts of the District will be carried out;
- where conventional aggregate sources (e.g. sand and gravel) are determined to be in short supply, other sources e.g. crushed rock, or substitutes will be investigated;
- because of time and cost constraints, municipalities will be encouraged to include special approval procedures in their official plans for wayside pits and quarries, without amendment to the plan or its implementing zoning by-laws;
- protection of legally existing pits and quarries from on site or adjacent incompatible land uses; and,
- protection of accessible resources (closest to markets and including resources along highway corridors) in preference to more distant deposits.

(iv) Discussion As of January 1st, 1982, there were 43 quarry permits, 14 gravel reserves and 20 letters of authority issued for aggregate extraction from Crown land. The 43 quarry permits were issued to private operators, while the gravel reserves were used by Ministry of Natural Resources and Ministry of Transportation and Communications. The letters of authority were issued to individuals for personal consumption.

Total aggregate extraction from Crown land in the Dryden District for 1981 was in the order of 300,000 cubic yards.

The aggregate removed from Crown land is primarily used for road construction and road maintenance. Much of the aggregate being removed from private land in the immediate vicinity of Dryden was used in the recent construction activities of the Great Lakes Forest Products Ltd. in Dryden. Demand for aggregate was recently fairly heavy due to the construction activities at the mill and on the Trans Canada pipeline. Information on future demand is unknown and will vary in response to major development plans such as roads and construction.

Very little information is available on aggregate supply in the District. The supply is thought to be abundant due to the presence of three moraine systems which cross the District: the Eagle-Finlayson, the Hartman and the Lac Seul. High quality crushable gravel can be found within the kame, esker and beach components of these moraines and in extensive outwash plains located between the Hartman and Lac Seul moraines northeast of Dryden.

Sand and gravel is a high volume — low cost material that cannot be economically transported over long distances. To satisfy demand, supply sources must be available close to where the material is actually used. Thus it is especially important that deposits near communities, transportation corridors and other areas of development be kept available for future utilization. At the same time, these deposits generally make excellent construction sites, thus often resulting in conflict.

Ensuring an adequate supply of mineral aggregate for future use from legally existing pits and quarries cannot be guaranteed by the Ministry. Where possible the Ministry wishes to encourage designations, such as agriculture and forestry, which will allow mineral aggregate extraction in the future.

It is expected that progressive rehabilitation of pits and quarries will be done. In most cases, rehabilitation can be accomplished for any desired after use such as agriculture, recreation, forestry, housing, commercial or industrial uses.

The need for aggregate for construction purposes, in any given area will always be met. The issue is, can it be done at a reasonable cost. Both gravel and crushed rock are considered as mineral aggregate in construction. When gravel is in short

supply in a given area, bedrock may be blasted and crushed to meet the demand, but at a significantly higher cost. The true relationship between supply and demand is difficult to assess. Also, these higher costs must be taken into account in all development plans.

c. Peat

(i) Objective To identify significant areas of peat and maintain their availability for exploration and possible future extraction.

(ii) Target There is no specific target assigned for peat production.

(iii) Strategy The development of peatlands in the Dryden District will be encouraged and facilitated by the following:

- major peatland areas will not be alienated or removed from potential production until they have been fully assessed by the mineral resource group as to their potential; and,
- inventories will be carried out to establish the location, and to the extent possible, the quantity of peat in the District.

(iv) Discussion Dryden District is known to contain small and scattered areas of peat, which is dead and partly decomposed plant matter that has accumulated in place in a wet environment. At present there are no commercial peat extraction operations in the District.

Presently, the only significant market is for horticulture peat, which is largely exported out of the area.

Although it does not appear to be economically feasible to utilize peat as an energy source at the present time, current trends in the energy field suggest that it may become a viable alternative in the forseeable future. The development of large mega-scale electrical generating plants in the Province are probably still a decade or more away. However, smaller community-scale heating and electrical generating systems or sod peat extraction for home heating have potential in the nearer future. There are a number of other uses for peat (e.g. industrial chemical uses) which will no doubt increase demand for the resource in the future.

Availability of access is a major factor in asssing future demand, especially in the case of smaller-scale projects. Thus, demand in the near future will largely be confined to readily accessible deposits.

Peat is a relatively "new" resource, and its potential value has only recently been recognized. Little is know of the peatlands of the District and detailed surveys and inventories are required. Likewise, extensive research into the uses and applications of peat is required to develop markets and increase demand.

Peat extraction, especially for fuel purposes, affects relatively large areas of land. Although experience in Europe suggests that peatlands can be readily rehabilitated, (in fact in most cases made into more valuable land), further research into the environmental effects of peat extraction is needed.

Significant conflicts are likely to develop between future peat extraction and other land uses since both required relatively large land areas. Potential benefits from future peat extraction is difficult to assess until peatland inventories are completed.

6. PROVINCIAL PARKS

a. Goal and Objectives

To provide a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities and to protect provincially significant natural, cultural and recreational environments within a system of provincial parks.

- protection objective: to protect provincially significant elements of the natural and cultural landscape of Ontario;
- recreation objective: to provide provincial park outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from high intensity day use to low intensity wilderness experiences;
- heritage appreciation objective: to provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario; and,
- tourism objective: to provide Ontario's residents and out-of-province visitors with opportunities to discover and experience the distinctive regions of the Province.

b. Targets

Targets for the park system have been developed in association with each of the four policy objectives. These targets express the levels of service which are to be met. These targets, when translated into what is required in the Dryden District are:

(i) Earth & Life Science To achieve the earth and life science targets it has been determined that ecological representation of 27 landscape units is required in the Northwestern Region. Complete or partial representation of 3 of these landscape units is necessary in the Dryden District:

Minnitaki Drift Complex
Dryden Clay Plain
Manitou-Kenora Drift Complex (partial representation is necessary in Dryden District)

(ii) Historical Comprehensive studies dealing with the representation of historical resource

themes relevent to the Northwestern Region are lacking. However, two geographical areas have been identified for historical resource representation in the Northwestern Region, one of which is located in the Dryden District in the Goldrock area.

The Goldrock area has been determined as constituting the best surviving example of mining and milling associated with the Northwestern Ontario Boundary Waters Gold theme.

(iii) Recreation & Tourism Day use recreation targets identified for the Dryden District are:

resident day use	8,000 opportunities
tourism destination day use	7,000 opportunities
tourism short term day use	3,000 opportunities
Total day use opportunities to be provided	18,000

Car camping recreation targets identified for the Dryden District are:

resident car camping	5,000 opportunities
tourism short term car camping	15,000 opportunities
tourism destination car camping	18,000 opportunities
non resident weekend destination	11,000 opportunities
Total car camping to be provided	49,000

The back country recreaton targets for Northwestern Region are:

wilderness	489,000
non-wilderness	50,000

These targets have not been assigned by District but candidate park areas in the Dryden District will contribute to the achievement of the regional target as outlined in the next section.

(iv) Heritage Appreciation Adequate opportunities for the exploration and appreciation of our natural and cultural heritage will be provided in the provincial parks in the District.

c. Strategy

- encouraging tourism use of provincial parks within the District and providing additional supply, supplementary to private sector supply, when necessary;
- monitoring the capacity in provincial parks within the planning region to meet the targets of 0.9 day-user days and 0.5 extended-user days per capita;
- assessing the park system within the District to determine whether sufficient opportunities exist for the exploration and appreciation of the natural and cultural heritage;
- monitoring the capacity in the District provincial parks to provide wilderness and non-wilderness backcountry travel;
- conducting earth science, life science and cultural inventories within and outside the provincial parks system; and,
- reviewing within the context of District land use planning park candidates in order to determine whether a particular candidate:
  - should be recommended for park status;
  - should be dropped from further consideration for park status;
  - should be identified as an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest.[1]

d. Discussion

The two existing provincial parks in the District, Blue Lake (recreation class) and Aaron (recreation class), will continue in operation, although efforts will be made to transfer Aaron to the private sector or local municipal authorities. Both of the existing parks were assessed as part of the Regional Park System Plan to determine their value in achieving specific park system objectives. Aaron Provincial Park was found to have no significance from a protection standpoint and is only marginally significant from a heritage appreciation perspective, as well as not providing a distinctive and high quality outdoor recreation experience. However, it is recognized that Aaron plays a highly significant role in achieving the day use and car camping targets. Therefore, Aaron Provincial Park will not be eliminated from the park system until such time as the Winnange Lake candidate park has been approved and developed. If the Winnange Lake site is developed, then discussions could commence with the private sector and local municipal authorities respecting the transfer of Aaron Provincial Park to these more appropriate delivery agencies. If discussions to this end fail, then Aaron Provincial Park could remain "as is" in the park system.

Table 3 identifies the areas recommended for park status.

(1) Area of Natural and Scientific Interest are areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features which have been identified as having values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study or education. They need not become "Nature Reserves" under the ***Parks Act****, and their identification on private land does not indicate any intent of the Government to acquire land or to restrain or to prevent any private use of land.*

TABLE 3 CANDIDATE PARK RECOMMENDATIONS

Candidate	Area (ha)	Classification	Target Achievement	Recommendation
Lola Lake	6350	Nature Reserve	Minnitaki Drift Complex	Recommended for park status
Butler Lake	3300	Nature Reserve	Dryden Clay Plain	Recommended for park status
Goldrock	700	Historical	N.W. Ontario Boundary Waters Gold Theme	Recommended for park status
Turtle River (portion)	1400	Waterway	No targets assigned but area would provide 1000 non-wilderness opportunities	Recommended for park status
Winnange Lake	4450	Natural Environment	A minimum of 14,000 day use opportunities and 39,000 car camping opportunities	Recommended for park status

Of the six park candidates which were considered in the development of the *Dryden District Land Use Guidelines*, the Wabigoon River Nature Reserve, and a portion of the Teggau-Winnange Natural Environment are recommended for deletion. The Wabigoon River candidate was the alternative to the Butler Lake candidate, and since the Butler Lake Nature Reserve is recommended for park status the Wabigoon River candidate is not required. The Teggau Lake area of the Teggau-Winnange Natural Environment candidate was considered to present considerable conflict with the achievement of the District's timber target as well as conflicting with existing tourism use of the area and bait fishing. Therefore it is recommended that the area be dropped from further consideration.

Areas of natural and scientific interest may vary in level of significance. The most significant may contribute to the achievement of the Ministry's protection objective.

Where areas of natural and scientific interest occur on public lands managed by the Ministry, it will ensure that the land uses and activities which occur, provide for the protection of identified values. On private lands, the Ministry will, through cooperation with others, attempt to ensure that landowners are aware of significant features on their properties and seek the owner's cooperation in protecting such features. The identification of areas of natural and scientific interest on private land does not indicate an intent to acquire this land. At the present time there are no areas of natural and scientific interest identified in the Dryden District.

7. TOURISM

a. Objective

To provide from public lands and waters and to encourage on other land and water a continuous contribution to the economy of Northwestern Ontario from tourism while ensuring that the sustaining capacity of the environment is not exceeded and that provisions are made for outdoor recreation for local use.

b. Target

In addition to disposing of land for commercial developments, the Ministry of Natural Resources will make a direct contribution to regional tourism through the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities.

Sport fishing is presently the mainstay of the tourism industry in the Dryden District. Present use (1980) of the sport fish resource is estimated at 561,000 kilograms per year of which non-residents take approximately 81 percent and residents 19 percent. The demand for sport fish by non-residents within the District is expected to increase by 25 percent by the year 2000 to 616,000 kilograms per year. Resident demand by the year 2000 is expected to remain the same. At the present time the District's capability to produce sport fish is estimated at 444,000 kilograms per year. Therefore present use (1980) is currently exceeding the District's capability to produce sport fish (for a more detailed discussion of sport fish refer to the fisheries policy section). Therefore no additional tourism facilities which are directly dependent on an increased harvest of the sport fisheries resource will be considered on Crown land. The extra angler days that cannot be handled by Dryden District will be added to Sioux Lookout and Red Lake Districts based on their relative surpluses. Dryden District will strive to maintain and enhance where possible the current level of sport fishing available to both residents and non-residents in approximately the same proportions as currently exists.

The other major resource upon which the tourism industry is based is the moose population. At the present time moose populations are well below the carrying capacity of the range. It is anticipated that with proper management the population and in turn the harvest can be increased substantially, however, it will take approximately 20 years. Therefore, no new opportunities for tourism facilities based on hunting have been identified at the present time. As the population increases this situation will be reviewed and consideration for expansion of this aspect of the tourism industry will be given (for a more detailed discussion of moose refer to the wildlife policy section).

Opportunities for tourism development which are not directly dependent on an increased harvest of fish and wildlife resources are ample.

c. Strategy

The following strategies will be followed by Dryden District in order to fulfill the tourism policy:

- tourism shall be encouraged within the limits of resource capabilities;
- the Ministry of Natural Resources will work closely with the local tourist industry to implement the access road policy which has been established in order to ensure that their interests are considered when road access is planned in the vicinity of a tourism lake;
- modified management areas (MMA's) will be established on all lakes, according to existing guidelines (see general policy for modified management areas) and management prescriptions will be developed in consultation with the affected tourist industry;
- any expansion of the tourist industry will recognize the priority that must be given to local day-use opportunities for recreation in the immediate vicinity of population centres; and,
- new and existing tourist establishments will be encouraged to offer experiences other than hunting and sport fishing.

d. Discussion

In Dryden District there were an estimated 100 commercial tourist resorts in 1979 providing accommodation for approximately 4,500 people. The tourist industry is primarily based on fishing and hunting resources and to a lesser extent on the location of the area in relationship to travel patterns of summer tourists; for example, highway locations.

The season for the resort business extends from May to October. The most active part of the season occurs between May, June and the beginning of July when angling is at its best. Occupancy rates vary throughout the tourist season, with May and June generally having the higher rates. The average monthly occupancy rate for the area is 67 percent. In May and June the rate is 80 percent.

The resort business primarily caters to Americans from the States of Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota and Ohio. It is estimated that over 90 percent of the visitors staying at resorts are from the United States. The average length of stay by tourists in Dryden District is 4-7 nights. The importance of the tourism industry to Dryden District in terms of income and job opportunities is difficult to measure. Regionally, it is estimated that 1,905 people were employed full time and 1,674 people part time. (Ruston/Shanahan, 1979). Regional information estimates that the average gross revenue per establishment is $62,000 of which approximately 60 percent remains in the local area. (Ruston/Shanahan, 1979).

A number of issues and problems associated with the management of Crown land have been identified by the tourist industry. They are very briefly as follows.

Industry is concerned with the placement of roads in relationship to previously unaccessed areas. Access may directly affect an operation already existing on a lake, thereby changing the style and value of that business.

Fishing pressure may also increase resulting in a lowering of the fishing quality which can be offered to tourists.

In the Dryden area many operators are not only selling fishing and hunting, they are also selling a "wilderness" experience. The tourist industry considers cutting along shorelines and major roads as jeopardizing this experience. The tourist industry is also concerned with the possible environmental aspects of cutting along shorelines.

Where the same species are sought by both commercial and sport fishermen, the industry feels strongly that the sport fish species must be allocated for sport fishing.

Industry feels that MNR must make greater efforts at maintaining fish populations at least at present levels and in some situations increasing these populations to higher levels.

The main concern of the tourist industry is to ensure the continued viability of existing operations. They suggest this be done by maintaining and enhancing fish and wildlife resources and by ensuring an aesthetic environment which

will continue to attract visitors to the area.

8. WILDLIFE

a. General

To provide sustained optimum cultural, social and economic benefits to the people of Ontario through the management, protection and rehabilitation of wildlife resources in Ontario.

(i) Strategy

- allocating the District's wildlife resources according to the following priorities:
  - maintenance and/or rehabilitation of the resource;
  - the resource rights of Treaty Indians;
  - recreational benefits to the residents of Ontario;
  - the greatest economic benefits to Ontario;

  The existing Treaty and aboriginal rights as referenced in the Canadian Constitution will be further defined at future constitutional conferences;
- meeting the demand for hunting and viewing recreation opportunities for some wildlife species through the management of the species and identification and protection of their habitats;
- encouraging the transfer of demand not satisfied by certain species, (e.g. moose) to other species (e.g. black bear) presently being under-utilized;
- providing opportunities for increased appreciation of wildlife and their habitats;
- encouraging hunters and trappers to be adequately trained and observe a high ethical standard;
- enforcing and encouraging the adherence to Ontaro's legislation affecting wildlife; and,
- maintaining the existing overall quantity and quality of wildlife habitat.

(ii) Discussion Habitat is a major factor influencing wildlife populations. The size, physiological well-being and respective success of wildlife populations are largely dependent upon the quality and quantity of food and cover available. The capability to produce habitat is related to soils and climate, since these affect the type, abundance and diversity of plant species present. Actual or existing habitat conditions are also dependent upon present land use (e.g. forestry).

In addition to its intrinsic value, wildlife is an important focus of outdoor recreation in the District. Hunting and viewing by residents and non-Ontario residents contribute to the social and economic well-being of the Province.

The rate of participation for both viewing and hunting of small game species has remained fairly constant in recent years and it is expected that this trend will continue in the future. The demand for big game hunting is expected to increase.

b. Moose

(i) Objective To protect and enhance the moose resource and to provide opportunities for recreation from moose for the continuous social and economic benefit of the people of Ontario.

(ii) Target The target is to produce a moose population of 3,800 animals and to sustain an annual harvest of 700 moose by the year 2000.

The target for the moose population was based on the average moose densities prior to the decline and current densities in specific areas within the Region which have little hunting pressure. With proper harvest, predator control and suitable habitat, it is estimated that moose populations could be maintained at a density of 0.4 moose/km (1 moose/sq. mile). This value represents target densities in the core portion of the moose range with lower values in more northerly and southerly units.

The potential harvest of moose has been determined by computer modelling and is estimated to approach 18 percent of the population providing that the Provincial Moose Management Policy is implemented in its entirety.

(iii) Strategy

- input into forest management practices such that, in wildlife management units where moose is the predominant big game species, habitat will be produced which is consistent with the "Standards and Guidelines for Moose Habitat Management";
- selectively controlling the harvest of the breeding segment of the moose herd in each wildlife management unit until the population target is attained and regulating the sex and age structure of the harvest to establish the population structure required to attain the harvest target;
- controlling predators in problem areas through trapping or other predator control measures;
- improving our base of knowledge through population, habitat and harvest surveys and analyses;
- reducing the loss of recreational opportunity caused by wounding through improved hunter education and firearms proficiency training; and,
- producing a District moose management plan.

(iv) Discussion The target for moose within the Dryden District can be achieved. Approximately 99 percent of the target will be achieved on Crown

Any anticipated target variances concerning conifer wood supplies will be dealt with through the application of the following three general strategies:

- increased emphasis on the full utilization of cut wood by the woods industry;
- the identification and protection of high value forest areas will be a top priority in the restructuring of the forest fire management strategy in Ontario; and,
- the feasibility of reallocating some wood supplies in Northern Ontario will be examined.

The application of these strategies in the Dryden District will more than offset any anticipated wood supply problems in both the short and long term.

d. Discussion

The Dryden District is divided into seven forest management units including the Dryden Crown Management Unit, a portion of the Kenora Crown Management Unit, Working Circle 3 of Sioux Lookout Crown Management Unit, the Great Lakes Forest Products Ltd. licence area consisting of a portion of schedule "A" and "C" parcel "1" of timber licence #327100 and the Boise Cascade of Canada Ltd. licence area which includes the West Patricia Concession and portions of the East Patricia and Manitou Concessions.

During the past five years harvesting has taken place in selected areas throughout the Crown units and the East and West Concessions of Boise's area. In addition, Great Lakes have harvested in the vicinity of Sunstrum northeast of Dryden and in the extreme perimeter of the District in the western, southwestern and southeastern portions of their licence. For the five year period 1974-79 the annual average harvest of timber, in the District, was approximately 591,000 NMm^3 of wood (conifer) from ±7,000 hectares of Crown land. The current commitment to industry from Crown lands in the District is 715,000 NMm^3 of conifer and 215,500 NMm^3 of hardwood.

Several existing and potential problems face managers in the District. The current average annual level of harvest is higher than the District's estimated annual available wood supply. Steps will be taken through the management plan process to bring current harvest cut levels in line with the available wood supply as current approved forest management plans expire, and are replaced by new plans with revised annual allowable cuts for each forest management unit.

The forest industry is coming into increasingly more conflict with other forest user groups (eg. tourist operators, recreationalists, etc.). These user groups are making demands on the land base which often preclude or limit timber harvesting. Consideration will be given to modified cuts which can be planned so as to meet the recreation and aesthetic requirements of the various user groups and still be available for harvesting.

The amount of wood volume lost to forest fire annually is an important concern facing managers, for example in Dryden District a conifer volume of 210,000 NMm^3 is lost annually (28 percent of the District's identified timber capability in conifer volume per year). Increased fire management efforts can contribute significantly towards reducing the high fire losses which have been experienced in the District. Fire management efforts in the District will be directed towards maintaining and where possible reducing the amount of conifer volume loss on an annual basis. This will be accomplished in part by developing a system to priorize timber values so that higher priority areas are designated for a greater level of protection from fire while lower priority areas are designated for an adequate level of protection.

5. MINING

The overall intent of the mineral management policy is to provide for an optimum continuous contribution to the economy by mineral resource industries through orderly development and utilization of available mineral resources consistent with sound environmental practices.

a. Metallic and Non-metallic Minerals

(i) Objective To encourage exploration for and development of, mineral resources of the District.

(ii) Target Since the nature of mineral discovery is unpredictable and the demand for minerals is dictated by fluctuations in international trade and by the private sector, the setting of production targets for minerals is not feasible.

(iii) Strategy

- keeping to a minimum the amount of land withdrawn from staking;
- insuring that no land be withdrawn from staking until the mineral potential has been reviewed by the mineral resources group and the potential loss of benefits assessed;
- insuring that surface development, e.g. industrial and residential development, does not unnecessarily inhibit present or future mining or mineral exploration;
- expanding the geoscience data base through field surveys; and by the collections, storage

and dissemination of up-to-date information and advice pertinent to the search for minerals; and,

- constructing new and extending existing, resource access roads into areas of high mineral potential or to known deposits having potential for development.

(iv) Discussion There are no operating mines in the District at the present time. There are two operating quarries of granite for monument stone located west of Vermilion Bay. Historically, mining has been active in the District during the late 1890's and early 1900's in the Upper Manitou, Eagle Lake area, Van Horne Township and the New Klondyke area, south of Dyment.

Dryden District has several areas of high mineral potential, particularly for base metals such as copper, zinc and nickel; precious metals including gold and silver; uranium; tantalum and cesium; and industrial minerals such as soapstone and spodumene (lithium silicate used in ceramics).

Metavolcanic-sedimentary (greenstone) belts have the highest potential for the discovery of metallic mineral deposits. The Upper Manitou Lake, the Eagle-Wabigoon-Dinorwic Lake and the Kawashegamuk-Stormy Lake area have high potential for base metals and gold. The area west of Vermilion Bay has a high potential for uranium and base metals. Moderate potential for iron exists in sedimentary formations in the Thunder Lake area. As well, high potential for lithium, tantalum and cesium, exists in the Mavis-Tot Lake area.

Several mafic to ultramafic intrusive (plutonic) bodies hold moderate to high potential for copper and nickel. These are found in the Trap, Emmons, Nabish and McKinstry Lakes area. Soapstone, in association with ultramafic intrusive rock, may also be found at Barritt Bay, Wabigoon Lake and at the Grace Quarry on Eagle Lake.

National and international economic conditions greatly influence the demand for mineral products. The demand for metallic minerals is almost entirely dependent upon national and international market conditions and is highly unpredictable. This demand, in turn, influences the level of exploration activity. However, even in periods of low metal demand, exploration will continue to provide some economic benefits.

Currently, exploration is occurring in the District for copper, zinc, nickel, gold, silver, tantalum, cesium, lithium and tungsten. Exploration for gold and silver has recently been at a high level.

Exploration for copper, zinc and nickel is presently at a low to moderate level. In the long term the demand for these metals is bound to increase so that exploration for these metals in the District will continue, possibly at an accelerating rate.

There are a number of problems facing the mining industry today that make achievement of the broad objective very difficult. Since mineral resource development is largely dependent upon factors beyond the control of government, many of these problems are beyond the scope of the *Dryden District Land Use Guidelines*. (Such problems include weak or fluctuating metal prices, adverse economic conditions which makes the raising of risk capital difficult, federal taxation, the lack of stable and trained work forces, especially to work in some of the more isolated areas, etc.)

Some problems facing the mining sector can, however, be addressed by government policies and programs and these are noted below.

One of the most important issues related to mineral resources development in the Province is the lack of discovery of new deposits to replace those currently being mined out. While the level of exploration is largely beyond the control of the Ministry, there are some ways in which exploration can be encouraged and assisted. This is largely accomplished by developing and expanding the geoscience data base required to carry out efficient and effective exploration.

Also a very important issue today is the question of land withdrawals which tend to reduce the land base available for exploration. Any reduction in the land base can have a significant effect upon meeting the provincial objectives.

In some instances, certain forms of surface development come into conflict with mineral resources and vice versa. If extensive surface development takes place above or adjacent to known mineral deposits or areas of high mineral potential, this may have the effect of preventing later extraction of the minerals. Likewise, earlier mining activity, either open pit or underground, may create problems for, or actually prevent, surface development. Resolution of these conflicts are often a problem.

The effect of environmental constraints on mine development is also an issue. The cost of meeting environmental regulations adds significantly to the cost of development and has increased significantly in recent years.

Also, an important factor in mineral exploration is the availability of road access to areas of high

mineral potential. Without reasonable road access, exploration costs can be excessive and may prevent exploration even in high potential areas.

b. Mineral Aggregate

(i) Objective To meet anticipated future demand with minimal disturbance to natural and cultural resources and the social environment.

(ii) Target A target has not been set for mineral aggregate production since a detailed resource inventory and demand projection for the District is not yet available.

(iii) Strategy To ensure that an adequate future supply of mineral aggregate is available in the planning area, at reasonable cost, the following strategy will be employed:

- compatible land uses will be encouraged in order to ensure future access to potential aggregate sources;
- basic surficial geological mapping programs and aggregate inventories will be carried out to determine the location and extent of potential aggregate deposits, including sand, gravel and stone;
- the Province, in co-ordination with municipalities, will identify areas of high aggregate resource potential, defining the areas required for possible future extraction adequate to meet future demand in the District (at least to the year 2000);
- special studies to determine future demand for aggregates in various parts of the District will be carried out;
- where conventional aggregate sources (e.g. sand and gravel) are determined to be in short supply, other sources e.g. crushed rock, or substitutes will be investigated;
- because of time and cost constraints, municipalities will be encouraged to include special approval procedures in their official plans for wayside pits and quarries, without amendment to the plan or its implementing zoning by-laws;
- protection of legally existing pits and quarries from on site or adjacent incompatible land uses; and,
- protection of accessible resources (closest to markets and including resources along highway corridors) in preference to more distant deposits.

(iv) Discussion As of January 1st, 1982, there were 43 quarry permits, 14 gravel reserves and 20 letters of authority issued for aggregate extraction from Crown land. The 43 quarry permits were issued to private operators, while the gravel reserves were used by Ministry of Natural Resources and Ministry of Transportation and Communications. The letters of authority were issued to individuals for personal consumption.

Total aggregate extraction from Crown land in the Dryden District for 1981 was in the order of 300,000 cubic yards.

The aggregate removed from Crown land is primarily used for road construction and road maintenance. Much of the aggregate being removed from private land in the immediate vicinity of Dryden was used in the recent construction activities of the Great Lakes Forest Products Ltd. in Dryden. Demand for aggregate was recently fairly heavy due to the construction activities at the mill and on the Trans Canada pipeline. Information on future demand is unknown and will vary in response to major development plans such as roads and construction.

Very little information is available on aggregate supply in the District. The supply is thought to be abundant due to the presence of three moraine systems which cross the District: the Eagle-Finlayson, the Hartman and the Lac Seul. High quality crushable gravel can be found within the kame, esker and beach components of these moraines and in extensive outwash plains located between the Hartman and Lac Seul moraines northeast of Dryden.

Sand and gravel is a high volume — low cost material that cannot be economically transported over long distances. To satisfy demand, supply sources must be available close to where the material is actually used. Thus it is especially important that deposits near communities, transportation corridors and other areas of development be kept available for future utilization. At the same time, these deposits generally make excellent construction sites, thus often resulting in conflict.

Ensuring an adequate supply of mineral aggregate for future use from legally existing pits and quarries cannot be guaranteed by the Ministry. Where possible the Ministry wishes to encourage designations, such as agriculture and forestry, which will allow mineral aggregate extraction in the future.

It is expected that progressive rehabilitation of pits and quarries will be done. In most cases, rehabilitation can be accomplished for any desired after use such as agriculture, recreation, forestry, housing, commercial or industrial uses.

The need for aggregate for construction purposes, in any given area will always be met. The issue is, can it be done at a reasonable cost. Both gravel and crushed rock are considered as mineral aggregate in construction. When gravel is in short

supply in a given area, bedrock may be blasted and crushed to meet the demand, but at a significantly higher cost. The true relationship between supply and demand is difficult to assess. Also, these higher costs must be taken into account in all development plans.

c. Peat

(i) Objective To identify significant areas of peat and maintain their availability for exploration and possible future extraction.

(ii) Target There is no specific target assigned for peat production.

(iii) Strategy The development of peatlands in the Dryden District will be encouraged and facilitated by the following:

- major peatland areas will not be alienated or removed from potential production until they have been fully assessed by the mineral resource group as to their potential; and,
- inventories will be carried out to establish the location, and to the extent possible, the quantity of peat in the District.

(iv) Discussion Dryden District is known to contain small and scattered areas of peat, which is dead and partly decomposed plant matter that has accumulated in place in a wet environment. At present there are no commercial peat extraction operations in the District.

Presently, the only significant market is for horticulture peat, which is largely exported out of the area.

Although it does not appear to be economically feasible to utilize peat as an energy source at the present time, current trends in the energy field suggest that it may become a viable alternative in the forseeable future. The development of large mega-scale electrical generating plants in the Province are probably still a decade or more away. However, smaller community-scale heating and electrical generating systems or sod peat extraction for home heating have potential in the nearer future. There are a number of other uses for peat (e.g. industrial chemical uses) which will no doubt increase demand for the resource in the future.

Availability of access is a major factor in asssing future demand, especially in the case of smaller-scale projects. Thus, demand in the near future will largely be confined to readily accessible deposits.

Peat is a relatively "new" resource, and its potential value has only recently been recognized. Little is know of the peatlands of the District and detailed surveys and inventories are required. Likewise, extensive research into the uses and applications of peat is required to develop markets and increase demand.

Peat extraction, especially for fuel purposes, affects relatively large areas of land. Although experience in Europe suggests that peatlands can be readily rehabilitated, (in fact in most cases made into more valuable land), further research into the environmental effects of peat extraction is needed.

Significant conflicts are likely to develop between future peat extraction and other land uses since both required relatively large land areas. Potential benefits from future peat extraction is difficult to assess until peatland inventories are completed.

6. PROVINCIAL PARKS

a. Goal and Objectives

To provide a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities and to protect provincially significant natural, cultural and recreational environments within a system of provincial parks.

- protection objective: to protect provincially significant elements of the natural and cultural landscape of Ontario;
- recreation objective: to provide provincial park outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from high intensity day use to low intensity wilderness experiences;
- heritage appreciation objective: to provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario; and,
- tourism objective: to provide Ontario's residents and out-of-province visitors with opportunities to discover and experience the distinctive regions of the Province.

b. Targets

Targets for the park system have been developed in association with each of the four policy objectives. These targets express the levels of service which are to be met. These targets, when translated into what is required in the Dryden District are:

(i) Earth & Life Science To achieve the earth and life science targets it has been determined that ecological representation of 27 landscape units is required in the Northwestern Region. Complete or partial representation of 3 of these landscape units is necessary in the Dryden District:

Minnitaki Drift Complex
Dryden Clay Plain
Manitou-Kenora Drift Complex (partial representation is necessary in Dryden District)

(ii) Historical Comprehensive studies dealing with the representation of historical resource

themes relevent to the Northwestern Region are lacking. However, two geographical areas have been identified for historical resource representation in the Northwestern Region, one of which is located in the Dryden District in the Goldrock area.

The Goldrock area has been determined as constituting the best surviving example of mining and milling associated with the Northwestern Ontario Boundary Waters Gold theme.

(iii) Recreation & Tourism Day use recreation targets identified for the Dryden District are:

resident day use	8,000 opportunities
tourism destination day use	7,000 opportunities
tourism short term day use	3,000 opportunities
Total day use opportunities to be provided	18,000

Car camping recreation targets identified for the Dryden District are:

resident car camping	5,000 opportunities
tourism short term car camping	15,000 opportunities
tourism destination car camping	18,000 opportunities
non resident weekend destination	11,000 opportunities
Total car camping to be provided	49,000

The back country recreaton targets for Northwestern Region are:

wilderness	489,000
non-wilderness	50,000

These targets have not been assigned by District but candidate park areas in the Dryden District will contribute to the achievement of the regional target as outlined in the next section.

(iv) Heritage Appreciation Adequate opportunities for the exploration and appreciation of our natural and cultural heritage will be provided in the provincial parks in the District.

c. Strategy

- encouraging tourism use of provincial parks within the District and providing additional supply, supplementary to private sector supply, when necessary;
- monitoring the capacity in provincial parks within the planning region to meet the targets of 0.9 day-user days and 0.5 extended-user days per capita;
- assessing the park system within the District to determine whether sufficient opportunities exist for the exploration and appreciation of the natural and cultural heritage;
- monitoring the capacity in the District provincial parks to provide wilderness and non-wilderness backcountry travel;
- conducting earth science, life science and cultural inventories within and outside the provincial parks system; and,
- reviewing within the context of District land use planning park candidates in order to determine whether a particular candidate:
  - should be recommended for park status;
  - should be dropped from further consideration for park status;
  - should be identified as an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest.(1)

d. Discussion

The two existing provincial parks in the District, Blue Lake (recreation class) and Aaron (recreation class), will continue in operation, although efforts will be made to transfer Aaron to the private sector or local municipal authorities. Both of the existing parks were assessed as part of the Regional Park System Plan to determine their value in achieving specific park system objectives. Aaron Provincial Park was found to have no significance from a protection standpoint and is only marginally significant from a heritage appreciation perspective, as well as not providing a distinctive and high quality outdoor recreation experience. However, it is recognized that Aaron plays a highly significant role in achieving the day use and car camping targets. Therefore, Aaron Provincial Park will not be eliminated from the park system until such time as the Winnange Lake candidate park has been approved and developed. If the Winnange Lake site is developed, then discussions could commence with the private sector and local municipal authorities respecting the transfer of Aaron Provincial Park to these more appropriate delivery agencies. If discussions to this end fail, then Aaron Provincial Park could remain "as is" in the park system.

Table 3 identifies the areas recommended for park status.

(1) Area of Natural and Scientific Interest are areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features which have been identified as having values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study or education. They need not become "Nature Reserves" under the ***Parks Act****, and their identification on private land does not indicate any intent of the Government to acquire land or to restrain or to prevent any private use of land.*

TABLE 3 CANDIDATE PARK RECOMMENDATIONS

Candidate	Area (ha)	Classification	Target Achievement	Recommendation
Lola Lake	6350	Nature Reserve	Minnitaki Drift Complex	Recommended for park status
Butler Lake	3300	Nature Reserve	Dryden Clay Plain	Recommended for park status
Goldrock	700	Historical	N.W. Ontario Boundary Waters Gold Theme	Recommended for park status
Turtle River (portion)	1400	Waterway	No targets assigned but area would provide 1000 non-wilderness opportunities	Recommended for park status
Winnange Lake	4450	Natural Environment	A minimum of 14,000 day use opportunities and 39,000 car camping opportunities	Recommended for park status

Of the six park candidates which were considered in the development of the *Dryden District Land Use Guidelines*, the Wabigoon River Nature Reserve, and a portion of the Teggau-Winnange Natural Environment are recommended for deletion. The Wabigoon River candidate was the alternative to the Butler Lake candidate, and since the Butler Lake Nature Reserve is recommended for park status the Wabigoon River candidate is not required. The Teggau Lake area of the Teggau-Winnange Natural Environment candidate was considered to present considerable conflict with the achievement of the District's timber target as well as conflicting with existing tourism use of the area and bait fishing. Therefore it is recommended that the area be dropped from further consideration.

Areas of natural and scientific interest may vary in level of significance. The most significant may contribute to the achievement of the Ministry's protection objective.

Where areas of natural and scientific interest occur on public lands managed by the Ministry, it will ensure that the land uses and activities which occur, provide for the protection of identified values. On private lands, the Ministry will, through cooperation with others, attempt to ensure that landowners are aware of significant features on their properties and seek the owner's cooperation in protecting such features. The identification of areas of natural and scientific interest on private land does not indicate an intent to acquire this land. At the present time there are no areas of natural and scientific interest identified in the Dryden District.

7. TOURISM

a. Objective

To provide from public lands and waters and to encourage on other land and water a continuous contribution to the economy of Northwestern Ontario from tourism while ensuring that the sustaining capacity of the environment is not exceeded and that provisions are made for outdoor recreation for local use.

b. Target

In addition to disposing of land for commercial developments, the Ministry of Natural Resources will make a direct contribution to regional tourism through the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities.

Sport fishing is presently the mainstay of the tourism industry in the Dryden District. Present use (1980) of the sport fish resource is estimated at 561,000 kilograms per year of which non-residents take approximately 81 percent and residents 19 percent. The demand for sport fish by non-residents within the District is expected to increase by 25 percent by the year 2000 to 616,000 kilograms per year. Resident demand by the year 2000 is expected to remain the same. At the present time the District's capability to produce sport fish is estimated at 444,000 kilograms per year. Therefore present use (1980) is currently exceeding the District's capability to produce sport fish (for a more detailed discussion of sport fish refer to the fisheries policy section). Therefore no additional tourism facilities which are directly dependent on an increased harvest of the sport fisheries resource will be considered on Crown land. The extra angler days that cannot be handled by Dryden District will be added to Sioux Lookout and Red Lake Districts based on their relative surpluses. Dryden District will strive to maintain and enhance where possible the current level of sport fishing available to both residents and non-residents in approximately the same proportions as currently exists.

The other major resource upon which the tourism industry is based is the moose population. At the present time moose populations are well below the carrying capacity of the range. It is anticipated that with proper management the population and in turn the harvest can be increased substantially, however, it will take approximately 20 years. Therefore, no new opportunities for tourism facilities based on hunting have been identified at the present time. As the population increases this situation will be reviewed and consideration for expansion of this aspect of the tourism industry will be given (for a more detailed discussion of moose refer to the wildlife policy section).

Opportunities for tourism development which are not directly dependent on an increased harvest of fish and wildlife resources are ample.

c. Strategy

The following strategies will be followed by Dryden District in order to fulfill the tourism policy:

- tourism shall be encouraged within the limits of resource capabilities;
- the Ministry of Natural Resources will work closely with the local tourist industry to implement the access road policy which has been established in order to ensure that their interests are considered when road access is planned in the vicinity of a tourism lake;
- modified management areas (MMA's) will be established on all lakes, according to existing guidelines (see general policy for modified management areas) and management prescriptions will be developed in consultation with the affected tourist industry;
- any expansion of the tourist industry will recognize the priority that must be given to local day-use opportunities for recreation in the immediate vicinity of population centres; and,
- new and existing tourist establishments will be encouraged to offer experiences other than hunting and sport fishing.

d. Discussion

In Dryden District there were an estimated 100 commercial tourist resorts in 1979 providing accommodation for approximately 4,500 people. The tourist industry is primarily based on fishing and hunting resources and to a lesser extent on the location of the area in relationship to travel patterns of summer tourists; for example, highway locations.

The season for the resort business extends from May to October. The most active part of the season occurs between May, June and the beginning of July when angling is at its best. Occupancy rates vary throughout the tourist season, with May and June generally having the higher rates. The average monthly occupancy rate for the area is 67 percent. In May and June the rate is 80 percent.

The resort business primarily caters to Americans from the States of Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota and Ohio. It is estimated that over 90 percent of the visitors staying at resorts are from the United States. The average length of stay by tourists in Dryden District is 4-7 nights. The importance of the tourism industry to Dryden District in terms of income and job opportunities is difficult to measure. Regionally, it is estimated that 1,905 people were employed full time and 1,674 people part time. (Ruston/Shanahan, 1979). Regional information estimates that the average gross revenue per establishment is $62,000 of which approximately 60 percent remains in the local area. (Ruston/Shanahan, 1979).

A number of issues and problems associated with the management of Crown land have been identified by the tourist industry. They are very briefly as follows.

Industry is concerned with the placement of roads in relationship to previously unaccessed areas. Access may directly affect an operation already existing on a lake, thereby changing the style and value of that business.

Fishing pressure may also increase resulting in a lowering of the fishing quality which can be offered to tourists.

In the Dryden area many operators are not only selling fishing and hunting, they are also selling a "wilderness" experience. The tourist industry considers cutting along shorelines and major roads as jeopardizing this experience. The tourist industry is also concerned with the possible environmental aspects of cutting along shorelines.

Where the same species are sought by both commercial and sport fishermen, the industry feels strongly that the sport fish species must be allocated for sport fishing.

Industry feels that MNR must make greater efforts at maintaining fish populations at least at present levels and in some situations increasing these populations to higher levels.

The main concern of the tourist industry is to ensure the continued viability of existing operations. They suggest this be done by maintaining and enhancing fish and wildlife resources and by ensuring an aesthetic environment which

will continue to attract visitors to the area.

8. WILDLIFE

a. General

To provide sustained optimum cultural, social and economic benefits to the people of Ontario through the management, protection and rehabilitation of wildlife resources in Ontario.

(i) Strategy

- allocating the District's wildlife resources according to the following priorities:
  - maintenance and/or rehabilitation of the resource;
  - the resource rights of Treaty Indians;
  - recreational benefits to the residents of Ontario;
  - the greatest economic benefits to Ontario;

  The existing Treaty and aboriginal rights as referenced in the Canadian Constitution will be further defined at future constitutional conferences;
- meeting the demand for hunting and viewing recreation opportunities for some wildlife species through the management of the species and identification and protection of their habitats;
- encouraging the transfer of demand not satisfied by certain species, (e.g. moose) to other species (e.g. black bear) presently being under-utilized;
- providing opportunities for increased appreciation of wildlife and their habitats;
- encouraging hunters and trappers to be adequately trained and observe a high ethical standard;
- enforcing and encouraging the adherence to Ontaro's legislation affecting wildlife; and,
- maintaining the existing overall quantity and quality of wildlife habitat.

(ii) Discussion Habitat is a major factor influencing wildlife populations. The size, physiological well-being and respective success of wildlife populations are largely dependent upon the quality and quantity of food and cover available. The capability to produce habitat is related to soils and climate, since these affect the type, abundance and diversity of plant species present. Actual or existing habitat conditions are also dependent upon present land use (e.g. forestry).

In addition to its intrinsic value, wildlife is an important focus of outdoor recreation in the District. Hunting and viewing by residents and non-Ontario residents contribute to the social and economic well-being of the Province.

The rate of participation for both viewing and hunting of small game species has remained fairly constant in recent years and it is expected that this trend will continue in the future. The demand for big game hunting is expected to increase.

b. Moose

(i) Objective To protect and enhance the moose resource and to provide opportunities for recreation from moose for the continuous social and economic benefit of the people of Ontario.

(ii) Target The target is to produce a moose population of 3,800 animals and to sustain an annual harvest of 700 moose by the year 2000.

The target for the moose population was based on the average moose densities prior to the decline and current densities in specific areas within the Region which have little hunting pressure. With proper harvest, predator control and suitable habitat, it is estimated that moose populations could be maintained at a density of 0.4 moose/km (1 moose/sq. mile). This value represents target densities in the core portion of the moose range with lower values in more northerly and southerly units.

The potential harvest of moose has been determined by computer modelling and is estimated to approach 18 percent of the population providing that the Provincial Moose Management Policy is implemented in its entirety.

(iii) Strategy

- input into forest management practices such that, in wildlife management units where moose is the predominant big game species, habitat will be produced which is consistent with the "Standards and Guidelines for Moose Habitat Management";
- selectively controlling the harvest of the breeding segment of the moose herd in each wildlife management unit until the population target is attained and regulating the sex and age structure of the harvest to establish the population structure required to attain the harvest target;
- controlling predators in problem areas through trapping or other predator control measures;
- improving our base of knowledge through population, habitat and harvest surveys and analyses;
- reducing the loss of recreational opportunity caused by wounding through improved hunter education and firearms proficiency training; and,
- producing a District moose management plan.

(iv) Discussion The target for moose within the Dryden District can be achieved. Approximately 99 percent of the target will be achieved on Crown

land while the balance will be available within the Butler Lake, Lola Lake and Turtle River candidate parks.

Over the past decade and a half there has been a significant decline in the moose population within the District. Over exploitation appears to be the major cause and the allowable harvest has been exceeded throughout much of the District, particularly in the more accessible areas. In addition to over harvest there has been a reduction in the quality of moose habitat. Predation is also considered to be a contributing factor.

As a result, the population is depressed below the carrying capacity and currently is estimated at about 2,000 moose. From this population, 300 were harvested by 1,466 licenced hunters in the fall of 1980, with 9,000 man days of recreation provided. These numbers represent a substantial reduction from previous years.

c. Deer

(i) Objective To manage deer populations consistent with habitat capability, land use and well being of the species and to provide opportunities for economic and social benefits from hunting and viewing.

(ii) Target The target is to produce a deer population of 3,500 animals together with an annual harvest of some 400 animals per year by the year 2000.

For the purpose of setting the District target for deer, it was assumed that the deer population could be restored and maintained at a population density equivalent to that of the mid-1970's, which approximated 0.4 deer/km^2.

(iii) Strategy

- input into forest management plans and practices such that, in wildlife management units where deer are the predominant species, habitat will be produced which is consistent with the "Standards and Guidelines for Deer Habitat Management," (MNR, 1982);
- encouraging the production of deer habitat on patent lands through more direct predator control measures;
- closing the deer season until a greater population has been built up;
- regulating the harvest of antlerless deer consistent with the objectives for population growth and size;
- controlling predators in problem areas through trapping and other predator control measures;
- improving where possible, enforcement efficiency and efforts;
- improving our base of knowledge, through population, habitat and harvest surveys and data analyses;
- by providing where practical, emergency deer management practices when winter severity indices indicate the herd is threatened; and,
- producing a District deer management plan.

(iv) Discussion The harvest target for deer can be achieved within the District. Approximately 99 percent of the target will be achieved on Crown and patent land while the balance will be achieved within the Butler Lake, Lola Lake and Turtle River candidate parks.

The Dryden District is located near the northern limit of the white-tailed deer range. As a result, deer population densities fluctuate significantly in response to winter severity and predation.

The present population of the District is estimated to be 800 deer, considerably below the estimated carrying capacity of the range given moderate climate. Historically the District has supported large populations of deer. The 1974-75 population was estimated at 2,000 animals. The deer hunting season has been closed in wildlife management units 5 and 8 for two years — 1980 and 1981. A small number of deer are harvested in units 9 and 6 in Dryden District.

The effect of climate is further aggravated by both poaching and predation. When herds are at low numbers, these factors reduce their ability to expand. They also reduce the opportunity available for legal hunting.

Timber harvesting practices are generally beneficial to deer when clear-cuts are small and dispersed among mature timber stands. Certain timber harvesting practices which result in large or poorly dispersed cuts are not compatible with optimal deer habitat management.

d. Bear

(i) Objective To manage the black bear population consistent with habitat capability, land use and the well-being of the species and to provide opportunities for economic and social benefits from hunting and viewing.

(ii) Target The target is to sustain a harvest of 200 bear annually within Dryden District.

The target is based on bear research conducted in Northeastern Ontario which indicates that the bear population is 0.2 bear/km^2 in much of the Boreal Forest Region and 0.3 bear/km^2 in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region. This would indicate a population level of 1900 bears in this District. It is assumed that hunters could harvest 10 percent of the population annually without causing population decline.

(iii) Strategy

- maintenance of bear habitat as a secondary benefit of input into forest management plans and practices to produce deer and moose habitat;
- improving our base of knowledge through study of the relationship of hunting pressure and harvest;
- encouraging the harvest of bear in areas where they are a high nuisance factor; and,
- by producing a District bear management plan.

(iv) Discussion The harvest target for bear can be achieved within the District. Approximately 98 percent of the target will be achieved on Crown land while the balance will be achieved within the Butler Lake, Lola Lake and Turtle River candidate parks.

Until very recently, bear in Ontario have been considered more of a nuisance animal than a big game species. Because their populations are very difficult to survey, no solid density information is available and the estimated District population of 1900 animals is based on values extrapolated from studies in other areas.

The interest in bear hunting has grown very rapidly in recent years.

Harvest information, based on the sale of export permits to non-residents, indicate a harvest exceeding 250 bears in the Dryden District in 1981. This represents 13 percent of the estimated bear population. In addition to hunting, bear may be killed as nuisance animals during the summer. This may lead to overharvesting and management techniques must be implemented to control and distribute the harvest.

e. Small Game and Waterfowl

(i) Objective To meet the demand for hunting and viewing opportunities for small game and waterfowl and to increase the opportunities for recreational, economic and cultural benefits from waterfowl and small game resources.

(ii) Target No specific targets have been determined for waterfowl and small game, however, the existing variety and abundance of wildlife will be maintained.

(iii) Strategy

- perpetuating a variety of wildlife and wildlife habitat types by maintaining an interspersion of vegetation types and age classes of forest through the forest management process;
- maintaining inventories of small game populations where required; and,
- making management recommendations consistent with the needs of the resource.

(iv) Discussion Ruffed grouse, spruce grouse, sharptail grouse and varying (snowshoe) hares are the most abundant small game species in the District.

Small game populations exhibit regular fluctuations in density, commonly following a 10 year cycle. Most data show that hunting is seldom a major factor limiting small game numbers and consequently little effort has been made to identify absolute population and harvest levels in this District. However, hunting pressure tends to be concentrated along the road system and this factor inhibits greater utilization of these resources in less accessible areas.

The main waterfowl species which summer in the Dryden District are mallard, wood, goldeneye and merganser ducks and some Canada geese. The marshes and other wetlands support local populations of ducks but in general, breeding populations are stable and low in this area because of marginal habitat for duck production. The majority of the waterfowl hunting is directed toward those ducks migrating through the District.

Waterfowl are managed on the basis of flyway populations and continental conditions. It is not feasible to exclusively manage the waterfowl populations within the District.

f. Non-Consumptive Uses (Non-hunting, Non-trapping)

(i) Objectives

- to prevent additional species from becoming endangered or threatened;
- to improve the status of existing endangered or threatened species with the objective of removing them from the endangered species list; and,
- to maintain populations of all wildlife species (both nongame and game) at levels sufficient to:
  - provide opportunities for recreational enjoyment, aesthetic appreciation, scientific investigation and educational uses;
  - provide benefits from tourism;
  - ensure environmental quality and ecosystem integrity;
  - ensure the safety of the public.

(ii) Strategy

- to protect, conserve and manage all wildlife species (both nongame and game) on public and private lands and to ensure the perpetuation of diverse high quality habitats;
- to identify wildlife species in the categories listed below and to protect or manage populations of these species if the best available scientific, social and economic data indicate that such action is necessary to achieve the above objectives. These categories include:

- endangered, threatened or rare species;
- populations of significant wildlife species (both nongame and game);

- to work cooperatively with government agencies at the federal, provincial and municipal levels and with private landowners, developers and other members of the private sector to achieve the protection of all wildlife resources (both nongame and game);
- to increase non-government participation in the identification and management of wildlife, in particular endangered, threatened or rare species; and,
- to provide extension services which promote an understanding of the value of wildlife resources (both nongame and game) and non-consumptive uses and which enhance social benefits and tourism.

(iii) Discussion The definition of endangered is "any species of indigenous fauna or flora which is threatened with immediate extinction in Ontario as a result of man." Eagles, white pelicans and piping plovers are species legally protected by the *Endangered Species Act* because they have suffered declines over much of North America. It is estimated that 50 pairs of bald eagles breed in the District (an intensive inventory has not been completed). A very important portion of an adult bird's life centres around the nesting territory, consequently these species need protection of nesting habitat and freedom from disturbance during the breeding period.

Many species of non-game animals inhabit the District. Since most are protected by law *(Migratory Bird Convention Act, Game and Fish Act)* or have little economic value, they are not exploited and therefore, require little direct management effort. Ospreys and great blue herons are two species not protected as endangered species, which are sensitive to certain types of disturbance and do require specific management. It is estimated that the District has 3 breeding pairs of osprey and 12 heron colonies, although no intensive surveys have been conducted.

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9. WILD RICE

a. Broad Objective

To provide sustained optimum social and economic benefits to the people of Ontario by stimulating the use and management of wild rice, recognizing its traditional significance and potential economic benefits to native people.

b. Objectives

- to provide a source of food for native people and other local residents;
- to allocate harvesting rights for personal use and commercial purposes among all interested Ontario residents and corporations, consistent with the requirements of traditional users;
- to provide opportunities to increase the productive areas for cultivating wild rice and to enhance quality and yields, particularly in natural waters;
- to stabilize annual production; and,
- to improve the overall economic return to harvesters, processors, marketers and others involved in the wild rice industry.

c. Target

The wild rice target assigned to the Dryden District through the *Northwestern Ontario: Strategic Land Use Plan* is 115,000 kilograms per year.

Presently the total area and average yield of wild rice in the District is 700 hectares and 55 kilograms per hectare respectively. The wild rice target of 115,000 kilograms per year was calculated on the assumption that the total harvest shall increase by about 200 percent in the next 20 years due to the following factors:

- the wild rice area shall increase as a result of additional planting of wild rice; and,
- the yield per unit area shall increase through increasing use of mechanical harvesters, water level control and improved methods of cultivation.

The target of 115,000 kilograms per year can be achieved from existing wild rice stands assuming a District average harvest (over a 5 year period) of about 10 percent of the total available rice. Based on the average harvesting efficiency with mechanical harvesters (10-15 percent of the total available crop) and in view of the possible improvements in the methods of cultivation during the next 20 years, the wild rice target reflects a realistic assessment of the potential harvest in Dryden District.

d. Strategy

- allowing producers additional planting of wild rice in areas where biological conditions are suitable and it does not conflict with other resource uses;
- developing a wild rice resource management plan and administrative mechanism for the development and increased utilization of this resource;
- encouraging the use of mechanical harvesters and other improved methods of cultivation;
- protecting wild rice habitat in order to sustain future production of wild rice; and,
- supporting wild rice research and education programs for the benefit of wild rice producers in the District.

e. Discussion

Wild rice is an important renewable resource which grows in shallow portions (water depth of less than 1.2 metres) of fresh waterbodies. Native harvesting of wild rice is an economical and cultural activity which is practiced primarily by the Eagle Lake and Wabigoon Indian Bands in the Dryden District. The number of pickers varies from year to year depending upon the volume of the available crop. In the bumper year of 1980, there were 351 pickers while in 1978, a relatively poor year, there were only 104 pickers. Although the canoe and flail (traditional) method is still preferred by the two bands, the advantages of using the mechanical harvesters have been recognized and their use is steadily increasing in the District.

The major wild rice producing lakes include: Eagle, Wabigoon, Dinorwic, Rice, Wabaskang, Tot and Needle Lakes. Although the Jones Lake and Turtle River area are licenced to and harvested by the Wabigoon Indian Band, it actually lies within the Fort Frances District. As a result, the wild rice data of this area is not included in the Dryden District for this land use planning exercise.

The total available crop and the actual harvest vary widely every year depending upon water level fluctuations, weather conditions and total harvest effort. The average harvest over the past 5 years (1976-1980) in the District has been about 38,000 kilograms per year. The price of green rice has also varied in the past and was generally related to the total supply. Harvest values to the primary producers alone over the past five years have varied from $52,000 to $225,000 in the District. One of our present problems has been obtaining routine harvest data from harvesters. Until this is established, data will remain incomplete and will greatly affect future resource planning and management.

10. SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT

The following summarizes the targets to be achieved in the Dryden District by the year 2000. The figures have been rounded, recognizing that a finite degree of preciseness at this broad level of detail is not realistic. The targets reflect the mix of resource activities to be carried out within the District. Strategies indicating how these various targets can be achieved have been discussed previously in the resource policy section.

TABLE 3 SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT

Program	District Target (year 2000)
Aggregate	n/a
Agriculture	Protect Class 1-4 agricultural lands.
Bait Fishing	To encourage the bait fish industry to meet demand.
Commercial Fishing	138,000 kgs/year.
Commercial Fur	3,200 beaver pelts per year.
Cottaging	215 cottage lots by the year 2000.
Crown Land Recreation	n/a
Forestry	
Conifer	525,000[1] NMm^3/year (long term) 510,000 NMm^3/year (short term)
Hardwood	50,000 NMm^3/year
Hunting (harvest)	
Moose	700 moose/year by 2000
Deer	400 deer/year by 2000
Bear	200 bear/year
Mining	100 percent of the Crown land base will be available for mineral exploration and extraction.
Provincial Parks	Representation of two landscape units: • Minnitaki Drift Complex • Dryden Clay Plain Backcountry Recreation Opportunities (non-wilderness)—1,000 Day Use Opportunities—18,000 Car Camping Opportunities—49,000 Historical Theme Segment—NW Ontario Boundary Water Gold Historical Theme

TABLE 3 SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT (continued)

Program	District Target (year 2000)
Sport Fishing	444,000 kgs/year.
Tourism	The existing level of tourism will be maintained.
Wild Rice Harvesting	115,000 kgs/year.

(1) This figure reflects the long term intent of the Ministry to permit timber harvesting along lake trout shorelines. However, in the short term the Ministry views approximately 14,500 NMm³ as being restricted for timber allocation purposes until such time as proven methods of harvesting have been developed which will safeguard the fragile lake trout habitat. (For a more detailed explanation refer to the Modified Management Area and Forestry policy sections.)

D: land use areas — guidelines

The District has been divided into 16 separate areas. Each area is set apart for compatible activities. The rationale for the division of the planning area into the smaller areas is based on the premise that the activity or mix of activities in one area is significantly different from that in adjacent areas or is carried out under different conditions.

The format for presentation of each separate area consists of three parts:

a. Area Description
This identifies the location of the area, the present use and level of development, major resource values, previous commitments (e.g. timber licences) and known problems and issues.

b. Land Use Intent
This gives the general role of the area and indicates, where applicable, the priority of uses permitted on Crown land.

c. Land Use Activity
This lists the individual activities and developments that are permitted on Crown land along with applicable guidelines. Ministry concerns about private land uses are noted where applicable.

All areas are numbered for identification purposes. The area activity form must be read in its entirety to determine the range of uses permitted and any applicable guidelines or conditions.

Where applicable the primary and secondary uses are indicated for the area. The term primary is used to convey the meaning of priority rather than intensity or abundance of use. Secondary means that a use is permitted so long as it does not conflict with the primary use of the area. Where there is a conflict in a specific area, the primary use will normally take precedence. However, there will be instances where the secondary uses, for example tourism, will require specific consideration in a particular portion of the area. This will require the primary use, often forestry, to adhere to the special guidelines such as the road and modified management area guidelines.

Where there is an increasing conflict with the primary use, site specific negotiations between the conflicting parties and the Ministry will attempt to resolve the conflict. Expansion of existing uses will generally be considered where it will not conflict with other uses. For example, Crown land might be made available for an individual resort to expand if its own land base is inadequate. In some areas certain uses will not be permitted to expand, Crown cottaging development for example, but existing cottage use would continue unaffected. In some instances the Ministry may wish to phase out or alter existing uses. New or unanticipated land uses may be permitted on Crown land subject to individual assessment.

Land uses on private land will generally not be objected to unless otherwise specified or restricted by legislation. The Ministry recognizes

that its *Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status and that land use control of private land rests with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH) or designated municipalities. There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed development on private land, while in conformity with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and MMAH. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with Ministry policy. Therefore, where the Ministry indicates that it would prefer not to see certain land uses take place on private land, this is the position the Ministry will generally adopt when making input to official plans or zoning by-laws and when responding to the circulation for comment of private proposals by MMAH or the municipality. Such responses will be restricted to concerns within the Ministry's mandate.

Additional operational and development guidelines such as those for roads and modified management areas, will be incorporated into resource management plans developed to guide activities within each area in order to prevent or reduce any conflict with other uses, especially the primary and secondary uses. Where land tenure documents are granted, they will contain similar conditions for the same purpose.

While Indian reserve lands are not subject to provincial control, it is anticipated that future development on Indian reserves would be compatible with the intent established for the area adjacent to the reserve. Traditional native rights both within provincial parks and on Crown land will continue to be respected.

LEGEND

DRYDEN DISTRICT

——— Area Boundary

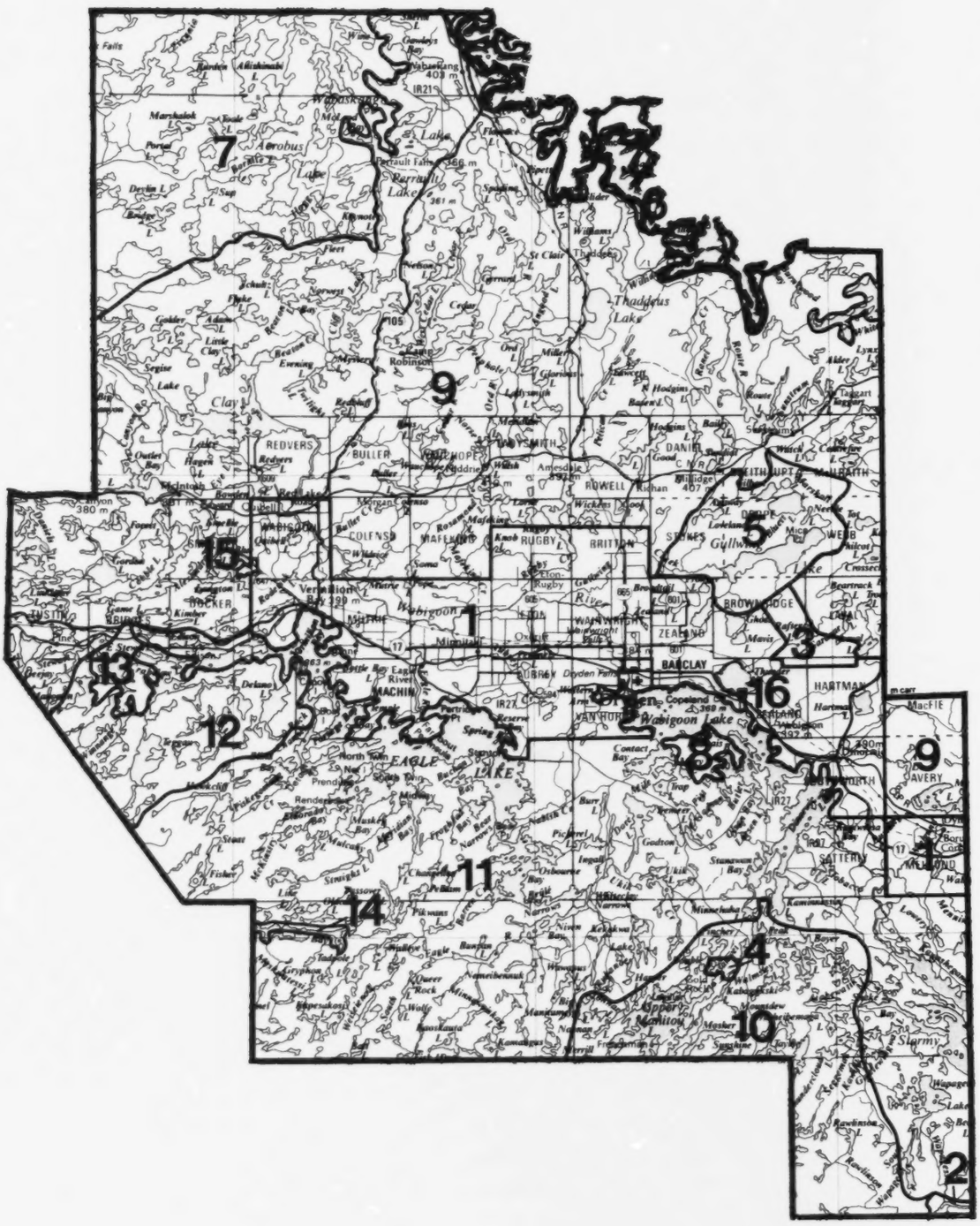
6 Area Reference Number

N

Miles 10 0 10

Kilometres 10 0 10 20

Map 2



For larger scale map see back pocket

1. DRYDEN, VERMILION BAY AND AREA

a. Area Description

Existing activities in this area include urban and rural residential, farming, cottaging, commercial recreation and Crown land recreation. The majority of the area is comprised of patented land. The area is well accessed by provincial highways, township roads and resource access roads.

The Eagle Lake Indian Reserve and part of the Wabigoon Indian Reserve are located in this area. This area forms part of the Great Lakes Forest Products' licence and the Dryden Crown Management Unit.

Additional hydro electric facilities may be required in this area sometime in the future. While the exact location of these facilities are unknown at this time, it is projected that the following facilities will be required:

- a single circuit 230 kv transmission line from Dryden Transformer Station to Amesdale Junction;
- a single circuit 230 kv line from the Dryden Transformer Station to the Ear Falls Generating Station;
- a single circuit 230 kv line from Kenora Transformer Station to the Dryden Transformer Station;
- a double circuit 230 kv line from Dryden Transformer Station to the Atikokan Generating Station; and,
- a 500 kv line may be required in the District at some later date.

Issues to be addressed in the management of the area include: additional Crown land for agricultural purposes, continuing rural residential development and future cottaging opportunities on Crown land along a portion of the shoreline of Eagle Lake contained within this area.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use of this area will continue to be urban and rural residential development, farming, cottaging, commercial and Crown land recreation.

Expansion of the agricultural land base will be encouraged primarily in this area, firstly on existing farms, secondly on patented land and thirdly on Crown land. Disposition of Crown land for agricultural purposes in this area will primarily be of an infilling nature and is projected to be minor within the 20 year time frame of the *Land Use Guidelines*.

Eagle Lake has been identified as having potential for additional cottaging. Disposition of Crown land on Eagle Lake for cottaging purposes will be preceded by a lake management plan which would recognize the prime importance of Eagle Lake in terms of the sport fisheries and the tourism development presently on the lake.

There will be no Crown land disposition for tourism development which is directly dependent on an increased harvest of fish and wildlife resources.

Road access will be managed to facilitate the overall land use intent. Guidelines for resource extraction and modified management areas along Eagle Lake and Wabigoon Lakes will be particularly cognizant of the existing rural residential and recreational activity.

All activities in this area will take into consideration the known sensitive areas of three cemeteries; the three seed orchards; the black spruce plantation; the two eagle's nests; the blue heron rookery and the Indian pictograph.

All Crown land development and uses will attempt to conform to official plans and zoning by-laws.

Other ongoing activities (e.g. forestry, mineral exploration, aggregate extraction, hunting, trapping, commercial fishing, etc.) will continue. The Ministry will also be looking to private land to encourage forest management practices with the view to realizing a portion of the District's fibre target in this area. It is hoped that future development on the Indian reserves will be compatible with the land use intent expressed for this area.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 1—DRYDEN, VERMILION BAY AND AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	yes	no	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Exploration and extraction activity will continue to be permitted uses. Activity on Crown land will be in accordance with approved official plan(s)

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	yes	no	
			and/or zoning by-laws where in place. Operating guidelines for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in licences and work permits.
Agriculture	x		Existing agricultural land use will continue. Disposition of Crown land for agricultural purposes will be considered in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.
Bait Fishing	x		Will continue on existing bait fish blocks.
Commercial Fishing	x		Will continue on the existing licence, utilizing commercial and coarse fish species only. (Thunder Lake)
Cottaging	x		Existing level will continue. Additional cottage development on Crown land will be considered on Eagle Lake.
Crown Land Recreation	x		The existing level of Crown land recreation activity will continue. No new facilities or access points will be developed.
Forestry	x		Forestry will continue to be a permitted use. Land purchased by the Government for forestry purposes will be actively managed for timber production. Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of fish and wildlife, tourism and recreation values. Forestry will be encouraged on private land through the use of the *Woodland Improvement Act*.
Hunting	x		Hunting will continue to be a permitted use in accordance with approved official plan(s) and/or zoning by-laws.
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction activity will continue to be permitted uses. Activity on Crown land will be in accordance with approved official plan(s) and/or zoning by-laws where in place. Operating guidelines for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in licences and work permits.
Provincial Parks		x	
Road	x		New roads will be developed consistent with the concept of multiple use and recognizing the variety of activities going on in the area. Roads located in this area will generally be considered to be open to all users.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	yes	no	
Rural Residential	x		Existing activity will continue. Additional activity will be in accordance with approved official plan(s) and/or zoning by-laws where in place and Crown land disposition policies.
Sport Fishing	x		Will continue to be a permitted use.
Tourism	x		Existing activity will continue. New tourism development (above the existing level) proposed on Crown land will not be permitted if it is directly dependent on an increased harvest of fish and wildlife resources.
Trapping	x		Ongoing activity will continue. Efforts will be made to increase the harvest to the existing quota.
Wildlife Viewing	x		Will be encouraged.
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Will continue to be a permitted use.
Urban Development	x		Existing activity will continue. Additional activity on Crown land will be in accordance with approved official plan(s) and/or zoning by-laws and Crown land disposition policies.

2. TURTLE RIVER

a. Area Description

Located in the extreme southeast corner of the District the area is primarily used for timber harvesting and Crown land recreation. This area forms part of the Great Lakes Forest Products' licence area. The Turtle River is a popular canoe route originating in Ignace District and terminating in Fort Frances District. The area within Dryden District is some 1400 hectares in size.

b. Land Use Intent

The Turtle River is being recommended for park status. Only a very small part of the candidate park lies within the Dryden District. The majority of the park lies in Ignace, Atikokan and Fort Frances Districts. The portion of the candidate park lying within Dryden District will provide some 1,000 non-wilderness opportunities.

Due to the size of the area, and given the variety of uses that are ongoing within it, it is further recommended that most of the ongoing activities within the area be permitted to continue. The exception to this would be commercial logging which is not recommended as a continuing use. An outline of those ongoing activities which are recommended for continuation is given in the Land Use Activity section, however, it must be realized that in some instances further refinement may be required.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 2—TURTLE RIVER

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	yes	no	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		It is recommended that existing bait fishing be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining	x		It is recommended that mineral exploration/ extraction be permitted to continue.
Provincial Parks	x		The area is recommended for park status.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism		x	
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	yes	no	
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		It is recommended that existing harvesting activity be permitted to continue.
Urban Development		x	

3. LOLA LAKE AREA

a. Area Description

Located to the northeast of the Town of Dryden, the area has limited resource extraction and public recreation activity. This area forms part of the Great Lakes Forest Products' licence area and the Dryden Crown Management Unit. Resource extraction activity consists primarily of mineral exploration, bait fishing, trapping and hunting. The area is some 6350 hectares in size.

b. Land Use Intent

This area is recommended for park status. The candidate park will provide for representation of the Minnitaki Drift Complex landscape unit.

Due to the size of the area and given the variety of uses that are ongoing within it, it is further recommended that most of the ongoing activities within the area be permitted to continue. The exception to this would be commercial logging which is not recommended as a continuing use. An outline of those ongoing activities which are recommended for continuation is given in the Land Use Activity section, however it must be realized that in some instances further refinement may be required.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 3—LOLA LAKE AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		It is recommended that existing bait fishing operations be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining	x		It is recommended that mineral exploration/ extraction be permitted to continue.
Provincial Parks	x		This area is recommended for park status.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism		x	
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		Will continue.
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

4. GOLDROCK

a. Area Description

Located to the northeast of Upper Manitou Lake, this area is approximately 700 hectares in size. The area contains both patented land and Crown land. The Crown land portion lies in the Great Lakes Forest Products' licence area. Goldrock is considered the best surviving example of mining and milling associated with the Northwestern Ontario Boundary Waters Gold Theme segment.

b. Land Use Intent

This area is recommended for park status. The Goldrock area will provide for representation of the Northwestern Ontario Boundary Waters Gold Historical Theme.

Given the variety of uses that are ongoing within this area, it is further recommended that most activities be permitted to continue. The exception to this would be commercial logging which is not recommended as a continuing use. An outline of those ongoing activities which are recommended for continuation is given in the Land Use Activity section, however it must be realized that in some instances further refinement may be required.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 4—GOLDROCK AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		It is recommended that existing bait fishing operations be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	
Forestry		x	
Hunting		x	
Mining	x		It is recommended that mineral exploration/ extraction be permitted to continue.
Provincial Parks	x		This area is recommended for park status.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism		x	
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activities be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	No stands of wild rice have been identified.
Urban Development		x	

5. GULLWING LAKE

a. Area Description

Located northeast of the Town of Dryden this area includes Gullwing Lake and Bluett Lake. Activities occurring in this area include timber harvesting, tourist lodge development, cottaging, commercial fishing, sport fishing and hunting. The area is known for its very high moose population, one of the highest in the District and is a popular hunting area for Dryden residents. This area forms part of the Great Lakes Forest Products' licence area.

A number of additional hydro electric facilities have been identified in the District. While the exact location of these facilities are unknown, it is possible that a 500 kv line could be required in this area at some later date.

Issues which will have to be addressed in the future management of this area include: timber harvesting, maintaining a high moose population and access to the interior of the area.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use of this area will be for resource extraction (timber harvesting and mineral exploration/extraction) however, it will occur in such a manner that the lake trout population in Gullwing Lake will not be jeopardized and the moose population will remain at its current high level. The placement and management of access roads during timber harvesting and mineral exploration will be the key to ensuring that these fish and wildlife values are maintained. Restrictions on hunting in the area may also be necessary immediately following an area being cut in order to ensure that the moose population is not unduly impacted.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 5—GULLWING LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Exploration and extraction will continue to be permitted uses. Operating guidelines for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in licences and work permits.
Agriculture		x	There is presently no agricultural activity in this area. There are small scattered areas of class 2, 3 and 4 CLI agricultural lands located in this area, which will be protected for future use but will not be available for agricultural use within the 20 year framework of this document. Major dispositions of these lands may occur for purposes other than agriculture in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.
Bait Fishing	x		Will continue on existing bait fish blocks.
Commercial Fishing	x		Will continue on the existing licence (Gullwing Lake) utilizing commercial and coarse fish species only. No new licences will be considered.
Cottaging		x	The existing level of cottage development will continue. No additional opportunities for cottaging on Crown land will be made available.
Crown Land Recreation	x		The existing level of Crown land recreation will continue. No new facilities for Crown land recreation activities will be developed in this area.
Forestry	x		Forestry will continue to be a permitted use. Management, operating and annual plans will

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
			contain specific guidelines for the protection of fish and wildlife values. The key fish and wildlife values to be maintained in this area are the prime moose habitat and the lake trout fishery in Gullwing Lake.
Hunting	x		Hunting will continue to be a permitted use in this area. This area is presently a high use recreation hunting area for moose.
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction will continue to be permitted uses. Operating guidelines for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in licences and work permits.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		The location and management of access roads will be done in such a manner that it will not be detrimental to the lake trout fishery in Gullwing Lake or the present high moose population in the area.
Rural Residential		x	Will not be a permitted use.
Sport Fishing	x		Will continue to be a permitted use.
Tourism	x		Existing activity will continue and where possible enhanced. New tourism development (above the existing level) proposed on Crown land will not be permitted, if it is directly dependent on an increased harvest of fish and wildlife resources.
Trapping	x		Trapping will continue to be a permitted use. Efforts will be made to increase the harvest to the existing quotas.
Wildlife Viewing	x		Will continue
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	Will not be a permitted use.

6. AREA NUMBER 6 – LAC SEUL

a. Area Description

This area consists of approximately a 600 metre set back from the shoreline of Lac Seul. Existing activities include commercial lodges, cottaging and Crown land recreation. The Dryden District boundary only goes to the shoreline of Lac Seul and does not include any portion of Lac Seul. Red Lake and Sioux Lookout Districts are responsible for the management of the waterbody itself. This area forms part of the Great Lakes Forest Products' and Boise Cascade's licences.

b. Land Use Intent

Resource operations, recreation and tourism activities will be of equal importance in this area. No additional opportunities for cottaging or commercial tourism development will be made available on Crown land. Access to Lac Seul will be permitted for resource harvesting, however, it will be located and managed so that direct road access for recreation purposes is not created. This will ensure that this stretch of the shoreline will remain relatively undeveloped.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 6 – LAC SEUL

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Exploration and extraction will continue to be permitted uses. Operating guidelines for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in licences and work permits.
Agriculture		x	This area lies outside of the agriculture inventory, therefore no class 1, 2, 3, or 4 lands have been identified. There is no existing activity in the area. No Crown land will be protected for agricultural purposes in this area.
Bait Fishing	x		Will continue on existing bait fish blocks.
Commercial Fishing		x	There are no licences issued in this area. No new licences will be issued for any water bodies that may be within the area.
Cottaging		x	Existing cottages will continue. The Crown will not provide for any additional opportunities for cottaging on Crown land.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Existing facilities will continue. No new facilities will be developed.
Forestry	x		Forestry will continue to be a permitted use. Management, operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of fish, wildlife, recreation and tourism values.
Hunting	x		Hunting will continue to be a permitted use.
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction will continue to be permitted uses. Operating guidelines for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in licences and work permits.
Provincial Parks		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Roads	x		Primary and secondary road access will not be permitted in this area. New and permanent direct road access to Lac Seul will not be permitted. Skid trails must be removed after timber operations cease. The location and management of roads will be determined in consideration of resource values; and fish, wildlife, tourism and recreation values.
Rural Residential		x	Will not be a permitted use.
Sport Fishing	x		Will continue to be a permitted use.
Tourism	x		Existing activity will continue. New tourism development (above the existing level) proposed on Crown land will not be permitted if it is directly dependent on an increased harvest of fish and wildlife resources.
Trapping	x		Ongoing activity will continue. Efforts will be made to increase the harvest to the existing quotas.
Wildlife Viewing	x		Will continue.
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Wild rice harvesting is not presently known to occur in this area. If it were to be feasible at some future date, wild rice harvesting would be a permitted use.
Urban Development		x	Will not be a permitted use.

7. ANISHINABI LAKE

a. Area Description

Existing activities include resource extraction (forestry), commercial tourist development (lodges and outposts), cottaging and Crown land recreation. The area is part of the Boise Cascade licence and is scheduled to be included in a forest management agreement in 1983. The outer edges of the area are accessed, however, the interior is not fully road accessible. This area is one of the three areas in the District which maintains a fly-in tourist industry.

A number of additional hydro electric facilities have been identified in the District. While the exact location of these facilities are unknown, it is possible that a 500 kv line could be required in this area at some later date.

Concern over road access by tourist operators and native people are the main issues which will have to be addressed in the future management of the area.

b. Land Use Intent

The main activity in the area will be resource extraction, commercial tourism and low intensity recreation. Road access will be managed to serve tourism, Crown land recreation and resource harvesting and extraction. Road location and management will ensure that the remoteness of tourism lakes will not be significantly compromised Additional access points may be developed in this area which will facilitate a low intensity Crown land recreation experience. All activities in this area will take into consideration the known sensitive area features of a pictograph, a white spruce production area, a grave site and the numerous eagle nests.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 7—ANISHINABI LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Exploration and extraction will continue to be permitted uses. Operating guidelines for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in licences and work permits.
Agriculture		x	The area is located outside of the agriculture inventory and there is no agricultural activity presently in the area. Therefore no Crown land will be protected for agricultural purposes in this area.
Bait Fishing	x		Will continue on existing licenses.
Commercial Fishing	x		Will continue on existing licences (Wabaskang and Wine Lakes) utilizing commercial and coarse fish species only. No new licences will be considered.
Cottaging		x	Existing cottages will continue. No additional Crown cottages will be made available in this area.
Crown Land Recreation	x		The existing level of Crown land recreation activity will continue. New public facilities may be developed to facilitate and maintain low density recreation use.
Forestry	x		Forestry will continue to be a permitted use. Management, operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of fish and wildlife, recreation and tourism values.
Hunting	x		Hunting will continue to be a permitted use.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction will continue to be permitted uses. Operating guidelines for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in licences and work permits.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		The location and management of access roads will be located and managed for resource extraction with consideration of the fish and wildlife habitat, recreation and tourism values.
Rural Residential		x	Will not be permitted.
Sport Fishing	x		Will continue to be a permitted use.
Tourism	x		Existing activity will continue. New tourism development (above the existing level) proposed on Crown land will not be permitted if it is directly dependent on an increased harvest of fish and wildlife resources.
Trapping	x		Trapping will continue to be a permitted use. Efforts will be made to increase the harvest to the existing quotas.
Wildlife Viewing	x		Will continue.
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Will continue to be a permitted use.
Urban Development		x	Will not be permitted.

8. BUTLER LAKE

a. Area Description

Located on the south shore of Wabigoon Lake, the area is primarily used for trapping, hunting and mineral exploration. The area is comprised entirely of land, there are no waterbodies within this area. The area lies in the Great Lakes Forest Products licence area. The area is not currently accessed by road and use of the area is relatively light. This area is approximately 3300 hectares in size.

b. Land Use Intent

This area is being recommended for park status. The candidate park will provide for representation of the Dryden Clay Plain landscape unit.

Given the variety of uses that are ongoing within this area, it is further recommended that most of the ongoing activities within the area be permitted to continue. The exception to this would be commercial logging which is not recommended as a continuing use. An outline of those ongoing activities which are recommended for continuation is given in the Land Use Activity section, however it must be realized that in some instances further refinement may be required.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 8—BUTLER LAKE AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining	x		It is recommended that mineral exploration/ extraction be permitted.
Provincial Parks	x		This area is recommended for park status.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	Will not be a permitted use.
Sport Fishing			Not applicable.
Tourism		x	
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

9. CLAY, PERRAULT, ROUTE, MELGUND AND TOT LAKES AREA

a. Area Description

This area is located north of Highway 17. The area forms part of the Great Lakes Forest Products licence area, Boise Cascade licence area, Dryden Crown Management Unit, Kenora Crown Management Unit and the Sioux Lookout Crown Management Unit. Existing activities in the area include, timber harvesting, commercial recreation, cottaging, trapping, commercial fishing, Crown land recreation, mineral exploration and sport fishing. Access into the area is considered extensive. The Wabaskang Lake Indian Reserve is located in this area.

Additional hydro electric facilities may be required in this area sometime in the future. While the exact location of these facilities are unknown at this time, it is projected that the following facilities will be required:

- a single circuit 230 kv transmission line from Dryden Transformer Station to Amesdale Junction;
- a single circuit 230 kv line from the Dryden Transformer Station to the Ear Falls Generating Station;
- a single circuit 230 kv line from Kenora Transformer Station to the Dryden Transformer Station;
- a double circuit 230 kv line from Dryden Transformer Station to the Atikokan Generating Station; and,
- a 500 kv line may be required in the District at some later date.

No specific problems have been identified in the area other than the continuing issue of incompatibility between resource extraction and recreation and tourism uses in site specific areas.

b. Land Use Intent

Resource harvesting, extraction and recreational activity will be of equal importance in this area. Resource access roads will continue to be developed consistent with the concept of multiple use and recognizing the variety of activities going on in the area. All activities in this area will take into consideration the known sensitive areas of two cemeteries, five blue heron rookeries, numerous bald eagle nests, a clay pebble beach, two pictographs and a spring. It is hoped that future development, with the exception of the built up area, on the Indian reserve will be compatible with the land use intent expressed for this area.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 9—CLAY, PERRAULT, ROUTE, MELGUND AND TOT LAKES AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Exploration and extraction will continue to be permitted uses. Operating guidelines for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in licences and work permits.
Agriculture		x	The townships of Colenso, Mafeking, north part Rugby, and north part Britton contain scattered areas of class 2 and 3 agricultural land. The balance of the area is uninventoried. There is presently no agricultural activity in this area. Applications for agricultural disposition of Crown land will generally not be considered unless area 1 lands do not offer a practical alternative to the applicant. The agricultural land contained in Colenso, Mafeking, Rugby (part) and Britton (part) Townships is recognized as agricultural land and will be protected from major dispositions for other uses. However, it will not be considered available for agricultural purposes within the framework of this document. Major dispositions of this land may occur for other uses in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Bait Fishing	x		Will continue on existing bait fish blocks.
Commercial Fishing	x		Will continue on existing licences utilizing commercial and coarse fish species only. (Canyon, Cedar, Cobble, Perrault, Cliff and Williams Lakes). Some potential, primarily in coarse fish, exist within this area, on the following lakes: Clay, Daniels, Ord, Route, Rugby and Thaddeus. Consideration will be given to licence these lakes for commercial fishing in the future.
Cottaging	x		Existing cottaging activity will continue. A variety of additional cottaging opportunities on Crown land will be provided—subdivision and remote. Lakes to be considered for cottaging include: Wabaskang, Melgund, Avery, Good, Cedar, Wickens, Philcot, Alder, Bailey, Barrette, Hodgins, Ladysmith, Little Tag, Miller, Taggart, Unnamed, Angood, Wigwam, Tent, Perrault, Sherin, Smart, Spadina, Redvers, Garrard, Florence, Eye, Dennis, Davenport, Carlton, Comeau, Affleck, Adelaide, Wauchope, Walsh, Minor, Mary, Norse, Nelson, Unnamed (N. of Cliff), Sundial, Thaddeus, Unnamed (Ladysmith Twp.), Spine, Rosamond, Lift, Augite, Octupus, Unnamed (N. of Robbie Burns), Unnamed (N. of Robbie Burns), Sunstrom, Unnamed (N.E. of Linklater), Unnamed (Mafeking Twp—Moose), Kimber and Laval Lakes.
Crown Land Recreation	x		The existing level of Crown land recreation will continue. New public facilities may be developed in this area.
Forestry	x		Forestry will continue to be a permitted use. Management, operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of fish, wildlife, recreation and tourism values.
Hunting	x		Will continue to be a permitted use.
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction will continue to be permitted uses. Operating guidelines for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in licences and work permits.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		New roads will be located and managed consistent with the concept of multiple use and recognizing the variety of activities going on in the area. Roads will generally be considered to be open to all users.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
			contain specific guidelines for the protection of fish and wildlife values. The key fish and wildlife values to be maintained in this area are the prime moose habitat and the lake trout fishery in Gullwing Lake.
Hunting	x		Hunting will continue to be a permitted use in this area. This area is presently a high use recreation hunting area for moose.
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction will continue to be permitted uses. Operating guidelines for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in licences and work permits.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		The location and management of access roads will be done in such a manner that it will not be detrimental to the lake trout fishery in Gullwing Lake or the present high moose population in the area.
Rural Residential		x	Will not be a permitted use.
Sport Fishing	x		Will continue to be a permitted use.
Tourism	x		Existing activity will continue and where possible enhanced. New tourism development (above the existing level) proposed on Crown land will not be permitted, if it is directly dependent on an increased harvest of fish and wildlife resources.
Trapping	x		Trapping will continue to be a permitted use. Efforts will be made to increase the harvest to the existing quotas.
Wildlife Viewing	x		Will continue
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	Will not be a permitted use.

6. AREA NUMBER 6 – LAC SEUL

a. Area Description

This area consists of approximately a 600 metre set back from the shoreline of Lac Seul. Existing activities include commercial lodges, cottaging and Crown land recreation. The Dryden District boundary only goes to the shoreline of Lac Seul and does not include any portion of Lac Seul. Red Lake and Sioux Lookout Districts are responsible for the management of the waterbody itself. This area forms part of the Great Lakes Forest Products' and Boise Cascade's licences.

b. Land Use Intent

Resource operations, recreation and tourism activities will be of equal importance in this area. No additional opportunities for cottaging or commercial tourism development will be made available on Crown land. Access to Lac Seul will be permitted for resource harvesting, however, it will be located and managed so that direct road access for recreation purposes is not created. This will ensure that this stretch of the shoreline will remain relatively undeveloped.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 6 – LAC SEUL

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Exploration and extraction will continue to be permitted uses. Operating guidelines for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in licences and work permits.
Agriculture		x	This area lies outside of the agriculture inventory, therefore no class 1, 2, 3, or 4 lands have been identified. There is no existing activity in the area. No Crown land will be protected for agricultural purposes in this area.
Bait Fishing	x		Will continue on existing bait fish blocks.
Commercial Fishing		x	There are no licences issued in this area. No new licences will be issued for any water bodies that may be within the area.
Cottaging		x	Existing cottages will continue. The Crown will not provide for any additional opportunities for cottaging on Crown land.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Existing facilities will continue. No new facilities will be developed.
Forestry	x		Forestry will continue to be a permitted use. Management, operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of fish, wildlife, recreation and tourism values.
Hunting	x		Hunting will continue to be a permitted use.
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction will continue to be permitted uses. Operating guidelines for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in licences and work permits.
Provincial Parks		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Roads	x		Primary and secondary road access will not be permitted in this area. New and permanent direct road access to Lac Seul will not be permitted. Skid trails must be removed after timber operations cease. The location and management of roads will be determined in consideration of resource values; and fish, wildlife, tourism and recreation values.
Rural Residential		x	Will not be a permitted use.
Sport Fishing	x		Will continue to be a permitted use.
Tourism	x		Existing activity will continue. New tourism development (above the existing level) proposed on Crown land will not be permitted if it is directly dependent on an increased harvest of fish and wildlife resources.
Trapping	x		Ongoing activity will continue. Efforts will be made to increase the harvest to the existing quotas.
Wildlife Viewing	x		Will continue.
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Wild rice harvesting is not presently known to occur in this area. If it were to be feasible at some future date, wild rice harvesting would be a permitted use.
Urban Development		x	Will not be a permitted use.

7. ANISHINABI LAKE

a. Area Description

Existing activities include resource extraction (forestry), commercial tourist development (lodges and outposts), cottaging and Crown land recreation. The area is part of the Boise Cascade licence and is scheduled to be included in a forest management agreement in 1983. The outer edges of the area are accessed, however, the interior is not fully road accessible. This area is one of the three areas in the District which maintains a fly-in tourist industry.

A number of additional hydro electric facilities have been identified in the District. While the exact location of these facilities are unknown, it is possible that a 500 kv line could be required in this area at some later date.

Concern over road access by tourist operators and native people are the main issues which will have to be addressed in the future management of the area.

b. Land Use Intent

The main activity in the area will be resource extraction, commercial tourism and low intensity recreation. Road access will be managed to serve tourism, Crown land recreation and resource harvesting and extraction. Road location and management will ensure that the remoteness of tourism lakes will not be significantly compromised Additional access points may be developed in this area which will facilitate a low intensity Crown land recreation experience. All activities in this area will take into consideration the known sensitive area features of a pictograph, a white spruce production area, a grave site and the numerous eagle nests.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 7—ANISHINABI LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Exploration and extraction will continue to be permitted uses. Operating guidelines for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in licences and work permits.
Agriculture		x	The area is located outside of the agriculture inventory and there is no agricultural activity presently in the area. Therefore no Crown land will be protected for agricultural purposes in this area.
Bait Fishing	x		Will continue on existing licenses.
Commercial Fishing	x		Will continue on existing licences (Wabaskang and Wine Lakes) utilizing commercial and coarse fish species only. No new licences will be considered.
Cottaging		x	Existing cottages will continue. No additional Crown cottages will be made available in this area.
Crown Land Recreation	x		The existing level of Crown land recreation activity will continue. New public facilities may be developed to facilitate and maintain low density recreation use.
Forestry	x		Forestry will continue to be a permitted use. Management, operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of fish and wildlife, recreation and tourism values.
Hunting	x		Hunting will continue to be a permitted use.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction will continue to be permitted uses. Operating guidelines for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in licences and work permits.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		The location and management of access roads will be located and managed for resource extraction with consideration of the fish and wildlife habitat, recreation and tourism values.
Rural Residential		x	Will not be permitted.
Sport Fishing	x		Will continue to be a permitted use.
Tourism	x		Existing activity will continue. New tourism development (above the existing level) proposed on Crown land will not be permitted if it is directly dependent on an increased harvest of fish and wildlife resources.
Trapping	x		Trapping will continue to be a permitted use. Efforts will be made to increase the harvest to the existing quotas.
Wildlife Viewing	x		Will continue.
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Will continue to be a permitted use.
Urban Development		x	Will not be permitted.

8. BUTLER LAKE

a. Area Description

Located on the south shore of Wabigoon Lake, the area is primarily used for trapping, hunting and mineral exploration. The area is comprised entirely of land, there are no waterbodies within this area. The area lies in the Great Lakes Forest Products licence area. The area is not currently accessed by road and use of the area is relatively light. This area is approximately 3300 hectares in size.

b. Land Use Intent

This area is being recommended for park status. The candidate park will provide for representation of the Dryden Clay Plain landscape unit.

Given the variety of uses that are ongoing within this area, it is further recommended that most of the ongoing activities within the area be permitted to continue. The exception to this would be commercial logging which is not recommended as a continuing use. An outline of those ongoing activities which are recommended for continuation is given in the Land Use Activity section, however it must be realized that in some instances further refinement may be required.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 8—BUTLER LAKE AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining	x		It is recommended that mineral exploration/ extraction be permitted.
Provincial Parks	x		This area is recommended for park status.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	Will not be a permitted use.
Sport Fishing			Not applicable.
Tourism		x	
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

9. CLAY, PERRAULT, ROUTE, MELGUND AND TOT LAKES AREA

a. Area Description

This area is located north of Highway 17. The area forms part of the Great Lakes Forest Products licence area, Boise Cascade licence area, Dryden Crown Management Unit, Kenora Crown Management Unit and the Sioux Lookout Crown Management Unit. Existing activities in the area include, timber harvesting, commercial recreation, cottaging, trapping, commercial fishing, Crown land recreation, mineral exploration and sport fishing. Access into the area is considered extensive. The Wabaskang Lake Indian Reserve is located in this area.

Additional hydro electric facilities may be required in this area sometime in the future. While the exact location of these facilities are unknown at this time, it is projected that the following facilities will be required:

- a single circuit 230 kv transmission line from Dryden Transformer Station to Amesdale Junction;
- a single circuit 230 kv line from the Dryden Transformer Station to the Ear Falls Generating Station;
- a single circuit 230 kv line from Kenora Transformer Station to the Dryden Transformer Station;
- a double circuit 230 kv line from Dryden Transformer Station to the Atikokan Generating Station; and,
- a 500 kv line may be required in the District at some later date.

No specific problems have been identified in the area other than the continuing issue of incompatibility between resource extraction and recreation and tourism uses in site specific areas.

b. Land Use Intent

Resource harvesting, extraction and recreational activity will be of equal importance in this area. Resource access roads will continue to be developed consistent with the concept of multiple use and recognizing the variety of activities going on in the area. All activities in this area will take into consideration the known sensitive areas of two cemeteries, five blue heron rookeries, numerous bald eagle nests, a clay pebble beach, two pictographs and a spring. It is hoped that future development, with the exception of the built up area, on the Indian reserve will be compatible with the land use intent expressed for this area.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 9—CLAY, PERRAULT, ROUTE, MELGUND AND TOT LAKES AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Exploration and extraction will continue to be permitted uses. Operating guidelines for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in licences and work permits.
Agriculture		x	The townships of Colenso, Mafeking, north part Rugby, and north part Britton contain scattered areas of class 2 and 3 agricultural land. The balance of the area is uninventoried. There is presently no agricultural activity in this area. Applications for agricultural disposition of Crown land will generally not be considered unless area 1 lands do not offer a practical alternative to the applicant. The agricultural land contained in Colenso, Mafeking, Rugby (part) and Britton (part) Townships is recognized as agricultural land and will be protected from major dispositions for other uses. However, it will not be considered available for agricultural purposes within the framework of this document. Major dispositions of this land may occur for other uses in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Bait Fishing	x		Will continue on existing bait fish blocks.
Commercial Fishing	x		Will continue on existing licences utilizing commercial and coarse fish species only. (Canyon, Cedar, Cobble, Perrault, Cliff and Williams Lakes). Some potential, primarily in coarse fish, exist within this area, on the following lakes: Clay, Daniels, Ord, Route, Rugby and Thaddeus. Consideration will be given to licence these lakes for commercial fishing in the future.
Cottaging	x		Existing cottaging activity will continue. A variety of additional cottaging opportunities on Crown land will be provided—subdivision and remote. Lakes to be considered for cottaging include: Wabaskang, Melgund, Avery, Good, Cedar, Wickens, Philcot, Alder, Bailey, Barrette, Hodgins, Ladysmith, Little Tag, Miller, Taggart, Unnamed, Angood, Wigwam, Tent, Perrault, Sherin, Smart, Spadina, Redvers, Garrard, Florence, Eye, Dennis, Davenport, Carlton, Comeau, Affleck, Adelaide, Wauchope, Walsh, Minor, Mary, Norse, Nelson, Unnamed (N. of Cliff), Sundial, Thaddeus, Unnamed (Ladysmith Twp.), Spine, Rosamond, Lift, Augite, Octupus, Unnamed (N. of Robbie Burns), Unnamed (N. of Robbie Burns), Sunstrom, Unnamed (N.E. of Linklater), Unnamed (Mafeking Twp—Moose), Kimber and Laval Lakes.
Crown Land Recreation	x		The existing level of Crown land recreation will continue. New public facilities may be developed in this area.
Forestry	x		Forestry will continue to be a permitted use. Management, operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of fish, wildlife, recreation and tourism values.
Hunting	x		Will continue to be a permitted use.
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction will continue to be permitted uses. Operating guidelines for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in licences and work permits.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		New roads will be located and managed consistent with the concept of multiple use and recognizing the variety of activities going on in the area. Roads will generally be considered to be open to all users.

13. WINNANGE LAKE AREA

a. Area Description

This area is located immediately south of Highway 17, in the East Stewart Lake, Winnange Lake and Crabclaw Lake area. The area forms part of the Great Lakes Forest Products' licence area and the Kenora Crown Management Unit. The area has a high quality sand beach located on Winnange Lake. Resource activity consists primarily of some timber harvesting, bait fishing, sport fishing, trapping, hunting and Crown land recreation. This area is approximately 4450 hectares in size.

b. Land Use Intent

This area is being recommended for park status. It will provide a minimum of 14,000 day use opportunities and 39,000 car camping opportunities. Given the variety of uses that are presently ongoing within this area, it is recommended that most activities within the area be permitted to continue. The exception would be commercial logging which is not recommended as a continuing use. An outline of ongoing activities which are recommended for continuation is given in the Land Use Activity section, however it must be realized that in some instances further refinement may be required.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 13—WINNANGE LAKE AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		It is recommended that existing bait fishing operations be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	
Forestry		x	
Hunting		x	
Mining	x		It is recommended that mineral exploration/ extraction be permitted.
Provincial Parks	x		The area is recommended for park status.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism		x	
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	There is no wild rice harvesting presently occurring in this area.
Urban Development		x	

14. ATIKWA LAKE

a. Area Description

This area is located in the southwestern portion of the District and consists of Canal Bay of Atikwa Lake. This area is considered a significant recreational tourist area in the Kenora District where the larger part of Atikwa Lake is found. This area lies in the Great Lakes Forest Products' licence area.

b. Land Use Intent

This area will be managed for resource extraction and commercial tourism. Crown land recreation will also play a major role and a management plan to direct and improve this activity will be developed in the future. The area will generally be one of low density development with an intent to preserve the present remote character.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 14—ATIKWA LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Exploration and extraction will continue to be permitted uses. Operating guidelines for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in licences and work permits.
Agriculture		x	There is no class 2, 3 and 4 agricultural land located in this area.
Bait Fishing	x		Will continue on existing bait fish licences.
Commercial Fishing	x		Will continue on the existing licence (Atikwa Lake) for coarse fish species.
Cottaging	x		On patented land only. All lots created within 180 metres of the shoreline will have a minimum frontage of 90 metres and be not less than 0.8 hectares in size. All lots created more than 180 metres from the shoreline must be greater than 4 hectares in size.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		Forestry will continue to be a permitted use. Management, operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of fish and wildlife values.
Hunting	x		Hunting will continue to be a permitted use.
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction will continue to be permitted uses. Operating guidelines for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in licences and work permits.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Resource extraction roads will be located and managed in accordance with existing guidelines and in a manner which minimizes impact on recreational resource uses.
Rural Residential		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Existing activity will continue. Expansion will be considered in relation to capability once it is precisely determined through fishery and Crown land recreation management plans.
Trapping	x		Trapping will continue to be a permitted use. Efforts will be made to increase the harvest to the existing quotas.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Little or no capability.
Urban Development		x	

15. BLUE LAKE PROVINCIAL PARK

a. Area Description

Located in the western part of the District just north of the village of Vermilion Bay, the area is currently managed as a recreation class park under the *Provincial Parks Act*.

b. Land Use Intent

Blue Lake Provincial Park is recommended to remain in the provincial park system as a recreation class provincial park. Recreation parks include features which support a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities for large numbers of people. Blue Lake Park is approximately 354 hectares in size.

Blue Lake Provincial Park represents a small portion of the Dryden level clay plain deposited by glacial Lake Agassiz. There is also representation of a typical Precambrian terrain: gently rolling, till-covered bedrock with pockets of clay lake sediments. Two strand lines of former lake levels are very visible and of high interpretive and educational value. Both features are significant in their representation of strand line levels of former, undetermined stages of glacial Lake Agassiz. The Eagle-Finlayson Moraine cuts across the northeastern area of the park and represents a major halt in the retreat of the late Wisconsin glaciers from Northwestern Ontario.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 15—BLUE LAKE PROVINCIAL PARK

The uses and activities within Aaron Provincial Park will be according to Ministry policy and guidelines.

16. AARON PROVINCIAL PARK

a. Area Description

Located to the east of the Town of Dryden and next to the Township of Barclay, the area is currently managed as a recreation class park under the *Provincial Parks Act*. Aaron is approximately 70 hectares in size.

b. Land Use Intent

Aaron Provincial Park is recommended to remain in the provincial park system until such time as the Winnange Lake site is developed and in operation as a park. Should the Winnange Lake site be developed, then discussions should commence with the private sector and municipal authorities respecting the transfer of Aaron Provincial Park to a more appropriate delivery agency. If discussions to this end fail, then Aaron Provincial Park would remain "as is" in the park system.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 16—AARON PROVINCIAL PARK

The uses and activities within Blue Lake Provincial Park will be according to Ministry policy and guidelines.

E: application

1. METHODS OF APPLICATION

Application of the *Dryden District Land Use Guidelines* will be accomplished through the regular programs and activities of the Ministry such as:

- the planning and approval of specific Ministry development projects;
- the input to and review of, municipal official plans, zoning by-laws, plans of subdivision, consent applications and zoning orders under the *Planning Act.*
- the review of specific development proposals by other proponents on both Crown and private land;
- the selective application of restricted area orders, under the *Public Lands Act* in areas without municipal organization;
- through specific conditions, e.g. road and modified management area guidelines, incorporated in permits, licences, leases, easements, etc., issued under the authority of various provincial acts, e.g., the *Public Lands Act,* the *Mining Act,* the *Crown Timber Act,* etc.;
- liaison and cooperation with other government ministries and agencies, such as the Ministries of Transportation and Communication, Environment, Tourism and Recreation, Northern Affairs, Municipal Affairs and Housing and Agriculture and Food; and,
- education and extension programs with private land owners, municipalities and interest groups.

It was never contemplated that all targets would be achieved immediately. The intent is to aim for that level of achievement over the next 20 years.

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS

Ministry land use guidelines essentially indicate where certain activities might be carried out on Crown land and under what general conditions. Resource management plans, e.g. forest management and operating plans, indicate how a specific activity will be carried out in the specified area and how other land uses will be considered.

All Ministry resource management plans must have due regard for the intent of the approved *Dryden District Land Use Guidelines.*

3. MUNICIPAL PLANNING

The *Dryden District Land Use Guidelines* has no legal status. The control of land use on private land in municipalities is exercised by municipalities or the Minister of the Municipal Affairs and Housing under the authority of the *Planning Act.*

The Ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, Conservation Authorities and interest groups are key partners in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the Ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents. The *Dryden District Land Use Guidelines* may serve as one of the sources for Ministry involvement in the municipal planning process.

Where the *Land Use Guidelines* indicate the Ministry wishes to influence particular land uses on private land in organized municipalities in order to work towards the achievement of Ministry objectives, this will be undertaken in consultation with municipal officials and private landowners. At this time the needs of other users will be taken into consideration.

There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed developments on private land, while in conformity with municipal planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations the Ministry will attempt to resolve the situation through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and MMAH. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with MNR policy.

In municipalities containing Crown land there could be situations where municipal planning documents may or may not permit different land uses on Crown land than those that are indicated as acceptable. Where this happens and it appears that a possible land use conflict might arise, the Ministry will consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act.*

4. OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

In addition to providing internal direction for the integration of Ministry programs, the *Dryden District Land Use Guidelines* is also useful in highlighting to the public, other agencies and levels of government what the varied responsibilities of MNR are and will serve as the basis for Ministry participation in the land use planning of others. The Ministry will work closely with other agencies and groups when carrying out its programs. In some instances other agencies may assist the Ministry with application of the *Land Use Guidelines.*

There will also be occasions where the Ministry and others, another government agency for example, will have different intentions for the same area. When such situations are identified the Ministry will enter into negotiations with the other agency to arrive at an acceptable solution.

5. APPLICATION OF RESTRICTED AREA OR ZONING ORDERS

a. Under the Public Lands Act
In areas without municipal organization, the Ministry of Natural Resources may apply a restricted area order under the *Public Lands Act* to control land use on private land when it is considered that a specific use(s) would or may impact adversely on Ministry programs.

b. Under the Planning Act
In areas without municipal organization the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing may apply a zoning order under the *Planning Act.* Such orders have a purpose and effect similar to zoning by-laws prepared by councils in organized municipalities.

In addition to the input to and review of these orders, the Ministry of Natural Resources might request the imposition of an order by MMAH or amendment to an existing order.

APPENDICES

A: public consultation

1. PHASE I

Public consultation for Phase I of the *Dryden District Land Use Guidelines* commenced with the release of the *Dryden District – Background Information* document to the public in September 1980. There were two open houses held during the first phase where the public was invited to review the background information collected and submit their comments. The open house in Dryden held on November 6, 1980 had a very low attendance of 6 people. The Vermilion Bay open house held on November 13, 1980 was attended by 19 people. Those people attending the open houses came to find out what the land use planning exercise was about and no specific comments or questions were received about the background information collected.

The District has also met with the District Manager's Advisory Committee on three occasions, September 16, 1980, April 13, 1981, and March 17, 1982, to present information and solicit viewpoints on resources and land use within the District. The major planning concerns raised by members of the advisory committee as a result of these meetings and other discussions include:

- proposed parks and their negative impact on the forestry and mining industries; and,
- the need for land requirements to be identified for tourism purposes, specifically no-cut reserves for tourism lakes and major highways.

These comments have formed part of the review of the Phase II document.

2. PHASE II

The public consultation process for Phase II of the *Dryden District – Proposed Policy and Optional Plans* consisted of the release of the Phase II document to the public and the presentation of planning options at open houses in June 1982.

There were approximately 560 documents distributed to the public through the open houses, mailing list and by request from the District and Regional offices. (see Table A-1)

In addition, an estimated 550 comment sheets were distributed to the public. The comment sheets were distributed to the public at the open houses and by inclusion in the Phase II documents. Approximately 28 percent of the comment sheets distributed were returned.

The open houses were held in three communities in the District. The purpose of the open houses was to allow the public ready access to Ministry staff to discuss on an informal one to one basis the information contained in the *Dryden District Land Use Plan – Proposed Policy and Optional Plans* document. The Dryden open house held on June 8, 1982 had the largest attendance with 180 people. The open house in Vermilion Bay held on June 10, 1982 was attended by 32 people. The Perrault Falls open house had an attendance of 9 people. The open houses were attended by representatives from the forest, mining, tourism, trapping, commercial fishing industries, municipal organizations, government, natives, an angler and hunter association and non-aligned individuals. *(See Table A-2).*

As of November 1, 1982, the District had received 374 submissions on the *Dryden District – Proposed Policy and Optional Plans* document. The majority of people, groups, associations, etc. commenting did so by letter and comment sheets distributed at the open houses and in the documents. (See Table A-3.)

The majority (53 percent) of the comments received originated from respondents in the Dryden District, while the balance was received from the planning region (37 percent), the Province (6 percent) and outside of the Province (4 percent). (See Table A-4.)

As a result of the public review of the planning options presented at open houses in Dryden District in June, 1982 and contained in the *Dryden District – Proposed Policy and Optional Plans* document, several issues surfaced as significant to individuals and interest groups from

both within and outside the District. A binder containing a copy of all letters, briefs and submissions received from the public as well as the Ministry's analysis and evaluation of this public input is available for public review at the District office and the Ministry's public reading room at Queen's Park, Toronto.

TABLE A-1 DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS

Representation Category	Number of Documents Distributed
Forest Industry (includes those with cutting licences)	35
Mining Industry	41
Government	51
District Manager's Advisory Committee	7
Native Representatives	7
Individuals	175
M.P.P.'s	4
Tourism Industry	129
Trapping Industry	53
Commercial Fishing (includes bait fishermen)	21
Agriculture	5
Angler & Hunter Assoc.	2
Environment/Parks Assoc.	4
Municipal Organizations	13
Other	18
TOTAL	565

Information current as of August 20, 1982.

TABLE A-2 OPEN HOUSE ATTENDANCE

3 Open houses held			Dryden June 8/82 Vermilion Bay June 10/82 Perrault Falls June 15/82
Representation Category	Number in Attendance at Open House		
	Dryden	Vermilion Bay	Perrault Falls
Forest Industry	6[1]	0	0
Mining Industry	4[2]	0	0
Government	1	0	0
District Manager's Advisory Committee	0	0	0
Native Representatives	0	0	1
Individuals	149[3]	16[3]	0
M.P.P.s	0	0	0
Tourism Industry	7	12	7
Trapping Industry	2	4	0
Commercial Fishing	1	0	0
Agriculture	2	0	0
Angler & Hunter Assoc.	1	0	0
Environment/Parks Assoc.	0	0	0
Municipal Organization	5	0	0
Other	1	0	0
Total	180	32	9

(1) A number of people attending the Dryden open house noted their affiliation as the forest industry (G.L.F.P.). However it is estimated that only six people were present as official representatives of Great Lakes Forest Products Ltd.
(2) Four individuals indicated their affiliation with Inco and Sulpetro Minerals Ltd.
(3) At the Dryden open house, 68 people noted their affiliation as Great Lakes Forest Products. At the Vermilion Bay open house, 1 person indicated his affiliation with G.L.F.P.

TABLE A-3 INPUT RECEIVED BY TYPE & REPRESENTATION CATEGORY

Representation Category	Type											
	Letter to Premier	Letter to Minister	Letter	Open House Comment Sheet	MNR Comment Sheet	Open House File Memo	Meeting	Letter & Brief	Brief	Resolution	Office File Memos	Other
Forest Industry	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	1	1	1	—	1 (Resolution to Minister)
Mining Industry	—	2	9	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	3 (2) Letter & brief to Minister (1) Letter & pamphlet
Government	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
District Manager's Advisory Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Native Representation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (Workshop)
Individuals	—	10	38	23	110	68	—	1	—	—	5	1 (Letter & brief to Premier)
M.P.P.'s	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tourist Industry	—	2	9	1	7	20	1	—	1	—	5	1 (Letter & brief to Minister)
Trapping Industry	—	—	3	1	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial Fishing Industry	—	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angler & Hunter Assoc.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Environment/Parks Assoc.	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	1 (Letter & magazine)
Municipal Organization	1	1	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	3	—	3 (Letter & brief to Premier) (Letter & brief to Minister)
Other	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (Resolution)
TOTAL	1	19	71	25	131	102	5	3	5	4	17	12 = 395

Information current as of November 1, 1982

TABLE A-4 INPUT RECEIVED BY LOCALE & REPRESENTATION CATEGORY

Representation Category	Dryden	Planning Region	Province	Other
Forest Industry	3	4	0	0
Mining Industry	4	1	4	0
Government	1	4	3	0
District Manager's Advisory Committee	1	0	0	0
Native Representatives	1	0	0	0
M.P.P.'s	0	1	0	0
Individuals	105	84	9	11
Tourist Industry	19	4	0	2
Trapping Industry	12	2	0	0
Commercial Fishing Industry	4	1	0	0
Agriculture	1	0	0	0
Angler & Hunter Assoc.	1	0	0	0
Municipal Organizations	6	1	0	0
Other	1	1	1	0
Environmental-Parks Associations	0	6	1	0
TOTAL	159	109	18	13

B: lake trout lakes

1. RATIONALE FOR THE DESIGNATION OF PRIME LAKE TROUT LAKES

Due to the increasing concern with the survival of lake trout both within the Ministry (Lake Trout Fragile— a 1982 MNR pamphlet) and internationally and the fact that MNR is the trustee of 20 percent of the world's lake trout resource, every lake trout lake is important and needs protecting in Ontario. The 1980 Stock Concept International Symposium reinforced the concern with losing genetic stocks of fish. Lake trout which have adapted to a fish community of top predators such as walleye and pike, are genetically different than those lake trout which are the major predator. The need to protect lake trout fisheries which comprise a small portion of the total sports fish harvest is just as important as those lakes where lake trout are the predominant species and make up a major percentage of the harvest.

In most cases, the lake trout basin where the species are confined in late summer is the upstream basin of large lakes. In other words, water carrying silt, nutrients, etc. from shoreline development on the other basins will not be flowing into the lake trout basin. Therefore, for the purpose of management of lake trout in Dryden District, a lake trout lake or basin is a lake or basin which supports lake trout and which the prime management objective is the continued existence of lake trout, at least at present population levels. Management programs for lake trout may include control of fishing pressure and shoreline development (cottaging, outpost camps, mining, logging) and maintenance of water quality.

The following lakes are designated as lake trout lakes in Dryden District:

Name	Lat. & Long.	
Aerobus	50 19	93 24
Aiabewatik	49 28	92 28
Anishinabi	50 26	93 28
Balmain	49 52	93 45
Beaton	50 12	93 25
Bonanza	49 55	92 40
Bornite	50 19	93 28
Boyer	49 29	92 33
Cliff	50 10	93 18
Cobble	49 53	93 37
Daniels	49 55	93 50
Delano	49 45	93 27
Double	49 25	93 06
Eagle (extreme west arm)	49 44	93 42
Feist	49 48	93 50
Fisher	49 34	93 34
Foxtail	49 22	93 06
Game	49 51	93 37
Gardnar	49 50	92 28
Geejay	49 47	93 47
Ghost	49 50	92 40
Gibson	49 45	93 47
Gordon	49 54	93 43
Green	49 25	92 31
Gullwing	49 55	92 37
Hawkcliff	49 38	93 31
Horseshoe	49 55	93 43
Isabelle	50 23	93 25
Jorgenson	49 45	93 47
Kamangus	49 22	93 04
Kamanatogma	49 27	92 30
Kaoskauta	49 22	93 19
Kapesakosi	49 25	93 21
Katisha	49 23	92 28
Kawashagamuk	49 27	92 18
Kawyekiwa	49 23	92 26
Kennewapekko	49 22	92 33
Kenny	49 25	92 32
Linklater	49 52	93 50
Little Gordon	49 52	93 45
Little Green	49 40	93 27
Lower Walmsley	49 27	92 37
Manomin	49 46	93 45
Medicine	49 51	93 47
Mold	50 06	92 37
Noxheiatik	49 26	92 25
Passover	49 32	93 14
Peak	49 30	92 37
Piskegomang	49 38	93 33
Rail	49 50	93 53
Rawlinson	49 16	92 29
Robbie Burns	49 37	93 46

Roddy		49	40		93	44
Ross		50	03		93	11
Sasakwei		49	29		92	39
Seggemak		49	23		92	29
Shongwashu		49	27		92	30
Silvery		49	49		93	52
Stewart		49	48		93	45
Stoat		49	36		93	31
Stormy		49	23		92	18
Sunshine		49	21		92	42
Tadpole		49	27		93	17
Taylor		49	22		92	36
Teggau		49	41		93	38
Thunder		49	47		92	38
Thundercloud		49	22		92	30
Troutfly		49	51		92	27
Upper Manitou		49	25		92	46
Walmsley		49	27		92	33
Walleye		49	29		93	15
Wapageisi		49	18		92	22
Washeibemaga		49	24		92	30
Weiseieno		49	25		93	17
Whitewater		49	32		92	38
Wine		50	26		93	19
Windermere		49	47		93	46
Winnange		49	44		93	45
Unnamed SE of Thaddeus	50	08	30	92	50	10
Unnamed SE of Thaddeus	50	07	20	92	51	10
Unnamed SE of Mystery	50	06	10		93	19
Unnamed NE of North Hodgins		50	05	92	41	30
Unnamed W. of Game	49	50	30	93	40	10
Unnamed S of Linklater		49	51		93	51
Unnamed W of Delano		49	45		93	28
Unnamed W of Delano		49	44		93	30
Unnamed SE of Walmsley		49	26	92	33	10
Unnamed SE of Walmsley		49	26		92	33
Unnamed SW of Minnaweiskag		49	23		93	06
Unnamed S of Geejay		49	45	93	49	10
Unnamed S of Feist		49	47		93	51
Unnamed S of Canal Bay		49	30		93	24
Unnamed NE of Daniels		49	58		93	49
Unnamed W of Winnange	49	42	40	93	46	40
Unnamed NE of Boyer		49	29		92	29
Unnamed W of Piskegamang	49	37	40	93	34	20
Unnamed S of Winnange		49	42		93	41
Unnamed S of Jorgenson	49	43	20	93	45	40
Unnamed W of Daniels	49	53	40		93	53

C: tourism lakes

1. RATIONALE FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF TOURISM LAKES

There are approximately 79 lakes identified in the *Dryden District Land Use Guidelines* as tourism lakes. The lakes considered were all lakes presently having a tourist facility (main base lodges or outposts) located on it and lakes which have been previously identified by the tourist industry as utilized for fly-in fishing purposes.

D: aaron park ownership history

1. OWNERSHIP HISTORY OF AARON PROVINCIAL PARK

During the public participation process for Phase II, a number of individuals questioned the Crown's right to remove Aaron park from the provincial park system. The contention being that Mr. John Aaron donated the land to the government for park purposes only. The following provides clarification of the ownership history of the property.

In 1906 Mr. John Aaron purchased lot 10, concession 4, Zealand Township. In 1920, an application to cancel the sale for non performance of settlement duties was entered by another interested party, A.W. Hoffstrom. After numerous inspections Mr. Aaron indicated to the Crown land agent he was willing to surrender his claim to this lot if it were reserved for practical purposes.

On October 7, 1920, Albert Grigg, Deputy Minister of the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines, ordered that the sale be cancelled. There is no record that he indicated to Mr. Aaron or anyone else that the lot would be reserved as a park.

In January of 1921 the Crown land agent enquired as to Mr. Hoffstrom's application. Mr. W.C. Cain, Acting Deputy Minister, ruled there would be no disposition of the lot until an official representative of the Department had an opportunity to investigate and report on the question of reserving the lot or any portion for public purposes. There is no indication on file that this was ever done. Part of the lot was set aside for the Department of Northern Development who used it for a construction campsite and powderhouse location up until 1935. In a letter to the assistant engineer of the Department of Northern Development dated May 2, 1955, Mr. Aaron suggested that when the DND was finished with the lot it should be reserved as a "Tourist camp". (Park).

In short, Mr. Aaron's claim to the property was cancelled in 1920 for non performance of settlement duties and no commitment appears to have been made at that time that cancellation was conditional. Mr. Aaron was never granted Letters Patent to the lot and therefore was in no position to dedicate the lot in 1945 through a Dryden service club to the community for the purposes of a public park.

E: forest management agreements

1. FOREST MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS

The Ministry's forestry program is one of the major means of implementing the Government's commitment to strong economic development in Ontario. The forest management agreements were developed to ensure a productive forest land base in perpetuity for the long-term health of the forest products industry. As with parks system planning, there is a relationship between these agreements and land use planning.

It is planned that, over the next five to seven years, the bulk of the land base presently under licence to the nine major forest companies will be subject to forest management agreements.

The Ministry undertook a review of the FMA process in 1981 which allowed it to make some technical adjustments. The review revealed that the processes used to deal with land use issues arising from FMA's are generally sound and provided the opportunity to involve the public in the process.

Once *Land Use Guidelines* are in place, they will provide the base from which FMA's will be developed. For those FMA's which have been completed during 1982, prior to the completion of *Dryden District Land Use Guidelines,* District staff will initiate development of a general land use map covering the FMA area.

This land use map will show those areas of the existing licence where forestry operations will be generally permitted. They will also indicate where, to ensure the continuing success of resource management programs, forestry operations may be restricted (e.g. caribou range) and where they may be prohibited (e.g. shoreline reserves along canoe routes).

The map will be developed from direction provided by the strategic land use plans, the information provided through the district planning process to date and Ministry staff's general knowledge of the areas. It will then form the basis of negotiation with the company for areas to be excluded from the FMA or subject to special management prescriptions.

The candidate FMA area, together with maps and relevant background data will then be made available for public review and comment. After public review and comment, if required, the Ministry and the company will undertake any necessary revisions to the FMA area.

Age-Class
One of the intervals into which the age range of trees growing in a forest is divided for classification use; also the trees falling into such an interval.

Annual Allowable Cut
The amount of forest product, however measured, that can be cut in a given year under sustained yield management.

Angler-Day
Any amount of fishing effort in a day by one person constitutes an angler day.

Annual Available Wood Supply
The estimated volume of wood available per year as determined by the allowable cut, in area, reduced by operating and natural constraints, e.g., fire, roads, reserves, parks, etc.

Back-Country Recreation
Overnight travel through a natural area by generally non-mechanical means. (e.g. canoeing or hiking).

Candidate Park
An area identified in Ministry of Natural Resources land use guidelines which may be given official status as a provincial park at some time in the future.

Capability
The natural ability of an area to provide continuous opportunity for benefits under an assumed level of management.

Capacity
The upper limit to which an area of land, or water, may be used or developed without an undesirable change taking place in the environment also called carrying capacity.

Coldwater Habitat
Waterbodies having characteristics that support coldwater fish species, such as trout, whitefish and ciscoe.

Commercial Fishing
The taking for sale of fish by means of any hook-line, trolling line, spear, minnow-trap, dip-net, gill-net, hoop-net, pound-net, seine-net, trammel-net, trap-net, or trawl-net.

Crown Land
All land (including land under water) held by the Province, both land which has never been sold and land which has been reacquired.

Earth Science Feature
Physical elements of the natural landscape, created by the earth's processes and distinguished by their composition, structure and internal and external form. They can be broadly categorized into rock strata, fossil assemblages and landforms.

Forest Management Agreement
A contractual agreement between the Crown and certain forest companies whereby a company undertakes forest management practices (roads, harvesting, regeneration and forest tending) on behalf of the Ministry of Natural Resources. The purpose of the forest management agreement is to provide for a continuous supply of forest products to the agreement-holder and to ensure the forests are harvested and regenerated on a sustained yield basis.

Forestry Purposes
Includes the production of wood and wood products.

Furbearers
Animals having commercially valuable pelts including beaver, mink, marten, otter, muskrat, fisher, fox, wolf, lynx.

Gene Pools
Collective name for all the genes of a particular population.

Goal
A general purpose to which the Ministry aspires.

Gross Merchantable Volume
The amount of wood remaining after the volume of tops, limbs and stumps is deducted from the gross total volume with no deduction for defect.

Habitat
The place or type of site where an animal or plant naturally or normally lives.

Hazard Land
Land, which because of its physical characteristics in combination with its location present a risk for its occupants including loss of life, property damage and social disruption (e.g. flooding).

Historical Park
A park area selected to represent the distinctive historical resources of the Province in an open space setting and protected for interpretive, educational and research purposes.

Historical Theme
A common activity or procedure involving a substantial portion of the contemporary population within a defined time span and geographic area.

Historical Theme Segment
A theme segment that represents an important phase of a distinctive activity which took place in a specific time and place within Ontario.

Integrated Resource Management
The co-ordination of resource management programs to ensure that conflicts are minimized and that management which would benefit several programs is encouraged. Integrated resource management encourages multiple use, but recognizes that in some circumstances management of areas for a single purpose may be necessary.

Lake Productivity
The rate of fish production in a waterbody as determined largely by nutrient and energy inputs and exploitation levels.

Landscape Unit
An area of land characterized by a distinctive pattern of relief, geology, geomorphology and associated vegetation.

Land Use Guidelines
A document which displays direction concerning the use of land and water in a defined area. It identifies where and how the Ministry intends to achieve its objectives in a specific district through the use of Crown land and through influencing the use of private land.

Land Use Planning
A process which culminates in a direction regarding the use of land.

Life Science Feature
Life science features include plants, animals, site conditions, biotic communities and systems of these features that typify the site districts and site regions of Ontario.

Management
The judicious use of means to achieve ends. Management may have various levels of intensity.

Management Unit
A forest area under one ownership or assigned rights to the timber thereon, organized for efficient administration and control operated according to one management plan.

Mining Rights
The right to work the ores and minerals on or under any land. These may be granted separately from surface rights.

Multiple Use
A resource management or planning concept applied to very large areas to indicate that all basic uses are accommodated. Typically, two or more uses may occur on the same general area at the same time or in sequence.

Natural Environment Park
An area incorporating outstanding recreation landscapes with representative natural features and historical resources to provide high quality recreational and educational experiences.

Nature Reserve
An area selected to represent the distinctive natural habitats and landforms of the Province and protected for educational and research purposes to benefit present and future generations.

Net Merchantable Volume
The volume remaining after the deductions for defect are subtracted from the gross merchantable volume.

Nonproductive Forest Land
Land of inherent low forest potential, such as open or treed muskeg, periodically flooded lands and rock barrens.

Objective
A quantifiable end result to be achieved.

Operational Plan
A part of a resource management plan stating the extent (includes human and financial resources) of all work of any nature to be carried out during one or more years of the management period.

Opportunity
A measure of recreation supply. It is used to describe the number of times a resource or facility can be used (occasions of use) in a given time period. An opportunity is considered not to be greater than one day.

Optimum Sustainable Yield
The concept refers to the maximum level of resource harvest which can be sustained on a long-term basis without causing detrimental effects on the resource base.

Patented Lands
Land transferred from Her Majesty the Queen in the Right of Ontario to an individual, company or corporation in perpetuity.

Policy
A decision concerning the objectives to be achieved and the means of achieving them.

Production Forest
An area of productive forest land dedicated to the growing of merchantable timber or the production of other forest products.

Productive Forest Land
Land bearing, or capable of bearing, timber of merchantable character and not withdrawn from such use.

Program
An activity undertaken by the Ministry to provide a service or to manage a particular resource.

Protection Forest
An area wholly or partially covered with woody growth, managed primarily to regulate streamflow, prevent erosion, hold shifting sand or exert any other beneficial influence.

Public Land
Any land owned or administered by a public body or agency. It includes federal, provincial and municipally-owned lands and lands held by agencies such as parks commissions and Conservation Authorities.

Recreation Park
An area which supports a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities for large numbers of people in attractive surroundings.

Regeneration
The renewal of a forest crop by natural or artificial means, also refers to the new crop obtained.

Remote Cottage Site
An individual site for cottaging purposes. Ownership is restricted to Ontario residents and can be granted by land use permit or Crown lease. There is no commitment to allow existence beyond 10 years from the date of issue, therefore cottages are restricted in size. As well, "remoteness" is not guaranteed.

Resource Management
The control and co-ordination of the use of resources to achieve specific ends. Commonly applied in particular to natural resources.

Resource Management Plan
A plan by which the policies, objectives and targets, usually of an individual program (except in the case of an integrated resource management plan) are implemented for a specific resource.

Rotation Age
The number of years required to establish and grow timber crops to a specified condition of maturity.

Selective Harvest
The removal of mature trees, either as scattered individuals or in small groups, at relatively short intervals and repeated indefinitely. The objective is representation of all age-classes distributed throughout the stand.

Sensitive Area
A place that contains features of value whose preservation is the main management objective, also referred to as special areas.

Sequential Use
Where one use is followed by another in time.

Site Class
A measure of relative productive capacity of a site for timber production.

Site District
A subdivision of a site region based on a characteristic pattern of physiographic features which distinguish fairly large areas from one another.

Site Region
An area of land within which the response of vegetation to the features of landform follow a consistent pattern. Each specific type of land (defined in terms of relief, soil, texture, depth and drainage) within a specific site region has its characteristic plant succession.

Sport Fish
For the purpose of this document sport fish are the top predator species sought after by anglers.

Strategy
Planned actions or measures to achieve a desired end.

Target
A quantified end to be achieved or completed by a specific date.

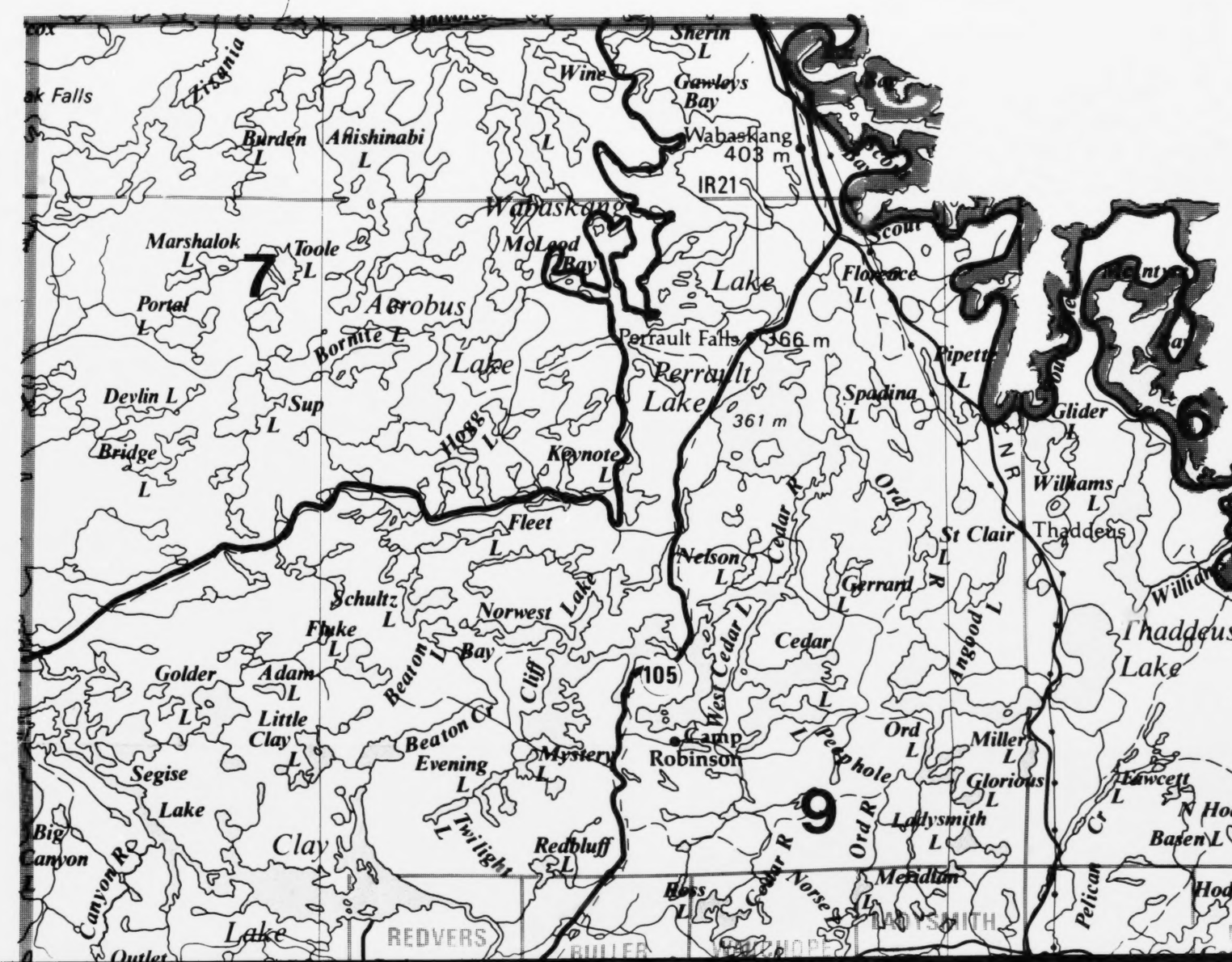
Waterway Park
An area of outstanding recreational water routes with representative natural features and historical resources to provide high quality recreational and educational experiences.

Wetlands
Lands which are permanently or seasonally covered with shallow water and where distinctive soil conditions, plants and wildlife communities develop. These include wetland forest, wetland thickets, marshes, bogs and fens.

Wilderness Park
A substantial area where the forces of nature are permitted to function freely and where visitors travel by non-mechanized means and experience solitude, challenge and personal integration with nature.

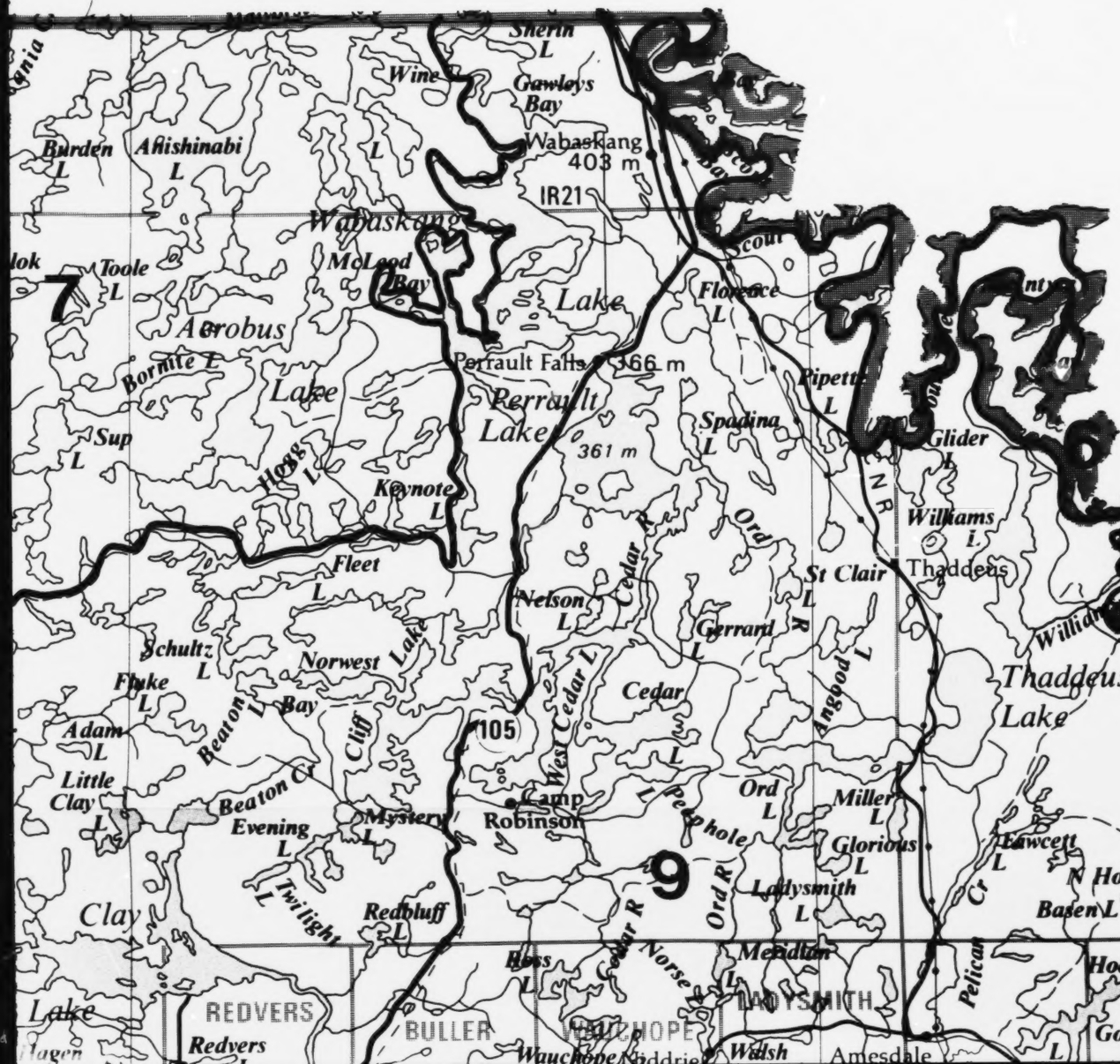
Working Group
Tree stands having the same predominant species and managed under the same rotation and broad silvicultural system.

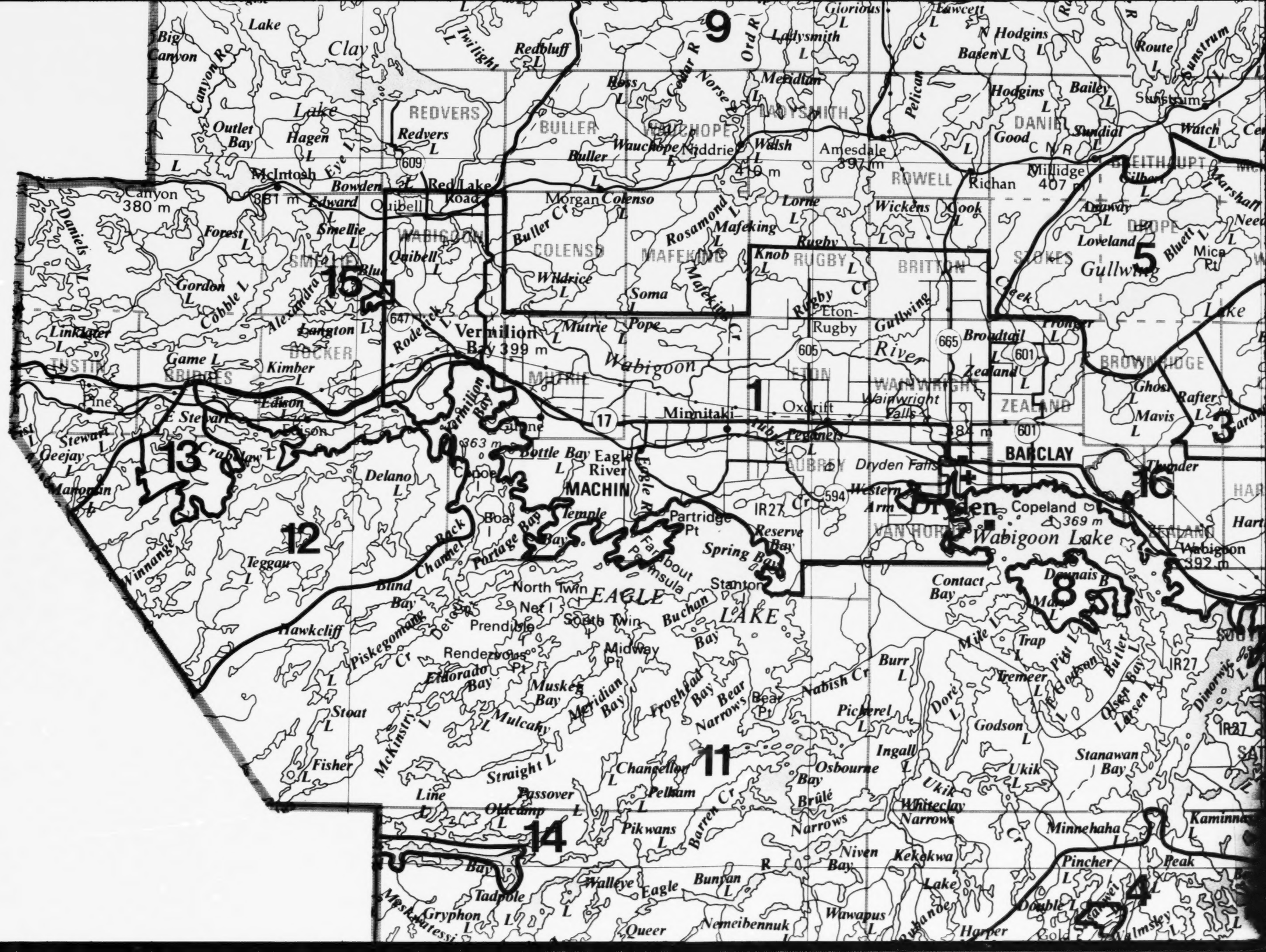
Work Plan
A plan prepared annually which defines what management activities are to be undertaken for that year.


Sherin L
Wine
Gawlays Bay
Wabaskang 403 m
IR21
Wabaskang
Lake
Scout
Florence L
Perrault Falls 366 m
Perrault Lake 361 m
Pipette L
Spadina L
Glider L
Wilkams L
Thaddeus
St Clair L
Nelson L
Cedar R
Ord R
Gerrard L
Angood L
Thaddeus Lake
Cedar L
West Cedar L
Pelphole L
Ord L
Miller L
Glorious L
Lawcett L
N Hodgins L
Basen L
Hodgins L
Bailey L
Sundial
Watch
Route L
Sunstrum
Ranel
Route R
Pelican
Meridian L
Norse L
Loss L
Redbluff L
Twilight L
Mystery L
Evening L
Beaton Cr
Camp Robinson
105
9
Clay
Lake
Segise Lake
Big Canyon
Canyon R
Golder L
Adam L
Little Clay L
Fluke L
Beaton L
Bay
Cliff
Schultz L
Norwest Lake
Fleet L
Devlin L
Sup L
Bridge L
Bornite L
Aubrobus Lake
Marshalok L
Toole L
Portal L
Burden L
Ahishinabi L
Virginia
Falls
Cox
REDVERS
BULLER
WOODHOPE
MARYSMITH
DANIEL

DRYDEN DISTRICT
Area Designation

APRIL 1983

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Clay
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Ord R
Cedar R
Norse R
Ross L
Meridian L
Ladysmith L
Glorious L
Lawcett L
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N Hodgins L
Baden L
Route L
Sunstrum L
Pelican
Hodgins L
Bailey L
Sunstrum
Outlet Bay
Hagen L
Redvers L
REDVERS
BULLER
WAUCHOPE
LADYSMITH
DANIEL
Sundial
Good
C N R
Watch L
Buller
Wauchope
Niddrie
Walsh L
410 m
Amesdale
397 m
ROWELL
Richan
Millidge
407 m
KEITH-UPT
Gilbert L
Marshall
Eye L
McIntosh
Bowden
Red Lake Road
Canyon
380 m
381 m
Edward L
Quibell
Morgan
Colenso L
Lorne L
Wickens
Cook L
Conway L
Loveland
Daniels L
Forest L
Smellie L
WABIGOON
Buller Cr
COLENSO
Rosamond L
Mafeking L
Rugby
Knob L
RUGBY
BRITTON
STOKES
Gullwing
Bluett L
Mica Rd
Quibell L
Wildrice L
Soma L
Mafeking Cr
Gordon L
Cobble L
Alexandra L
Blu
15
647
Rodenick L
Vermilion Bay 399 m
Mutrie L
Pope L
Rugby Cr
Eton-Rugby
Gullwing River
665
Broadtail L
605
601
Creek
Ponger L
Linklater L
Langton L
Game L
Kimber L
BOCKER
MUTRIE
ETON
WAINWRIGHT
ZEALAND
BROWNRIDGE
Wabigoon
Zealand L
Ghost L
Rafter L
Mavis L
Edison L
Stewart L
Geejay L
Crabclaw L
Vermilion Bay
17
Minnitaki
Oxdrift
Wainwright Falls
384 m
Tubby L
Pegamelt L
1
3
13
363 m
Bottle Bay
Eagle River
MACHIN
AUBREY
Dryden Falls
BARCLAY
Thunder
Delano L
Canoe L
Eagle R
Partridge Pt
IR27 Cr
594
Western Arm
Dryden
Copeland
369 m
16
Mamongan L
Winnange L
12
Teggau L
Back Channel
Boat I
Portage Bay
Temple Bay
Farabout Peninsula
Reserve Bay
Spring Bay
Wabigoon Lake
Wabigoon
392 m
Blind Bay
North Twin I
Net I
EAGLE
Stanton
Contact Bay
Dennais B
Mac L
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Hawkcliff
Prendible
South Twin
LAKE
Buchan Bay
Mile L
Trap L
Pist L
Burr L
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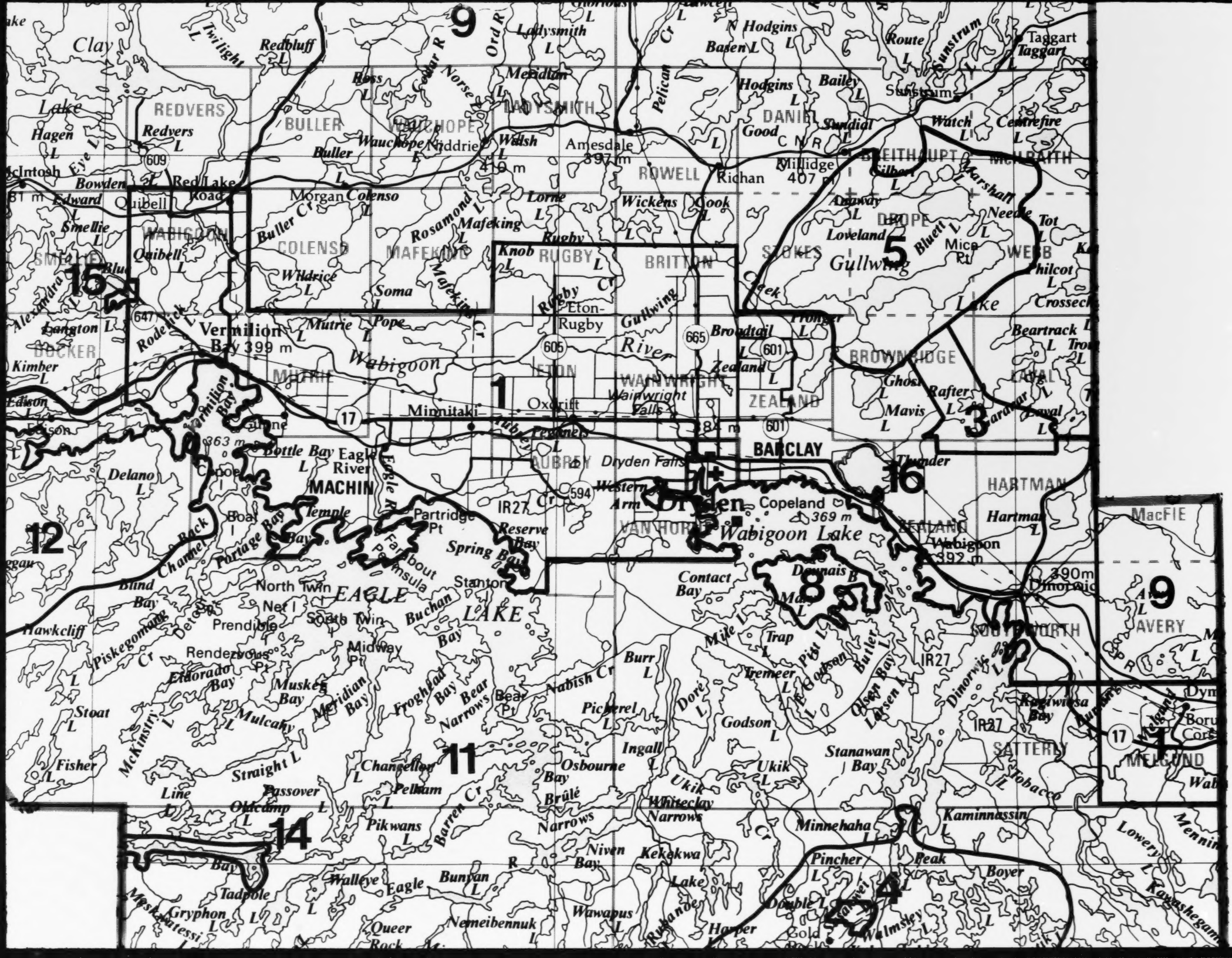
Piskegomang Cr
Detour
Rendezvous Pt
Midway Pt
Eldorado Bay
Muskeg Bay
Meridian Bay
Froghead Bay
Bear Narrows
Bear Pt
Nabish Cr
Tremeer L
Godson Bay
Butler L
Larsen L
Dinorwic L
Stoat L
Mulcahy L
McKinstry L
Pickerel L
Dore L
Godson L
Fisher L
Straight L
Changellor L
11
Osbourne Bay
Ingall L
Ukik L
Stanawan Bay
Line L
Passover L
Pelham L
Brûlé Narrows
Whiteclay Narrows
Barren Cr
Oldcamp L
14
Pikwans L
Minnehaha L
Kaminnes L
Bay
Niven Bay
Kekekwa Lake
Pincher L
Peak L
Tadpole L
Walleye
Eagle
Bunyan L
Gryphon L
Wawapus L
Double L
4
Queer
Nemeibennuk L
Harper
Gold
Meskanatessi
Hart


Clay
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DANIEL
Hodgins
Bailey
Sundial
Watch
Centrefire
Hagen
Redvers
Wauchope
Kiddrie
Walsh
Buller
Amesdale
397 m
419 m
Good
CNR
Millidge
407 m
ROWELL
Richan
KEITH TWP
McILRAITH
Gilbert
Warshaft
McIntosh
Eye L
Bowden
Red Lake Road
Quibell
Edward
Morgan
Colenso
Lorne
Wickens
Cook
Anaway
Needle
Tot
Smellie
Buller Cr
Rosamond
Mafeking
Rugby
Loveland
Bluett
Mica Pt
DROPE
Quibell
WABIGOON
COLENSO
MAFEKING
Knob
RUGBY
BRITTON
STOKES
Gullwing
WEBB
Philcot
Wildrice
Soma
Mafeking Cr
Rugby Cr
Eton-Rugby
Gullwing River
Crossech
Alexandra
Langton
Rode Rck
Vermilion Bay 399 m
Mutrie
Pope
Wabigoon
Broadtail
Zealand
Beartrack
Kimber
DOCKER
MUTRIE
ETON
WAINWRIGHT
BROWNRIDGE
Ghost
Rafter
Mavis
Edison
Wainwright Falls
Oxdrift
Minnitaki
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Eagle River
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369 m
HARTMAN
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Partridge Pt
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390m
Blind Bay
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Butler L
Olsen Bay
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Dinorwic
SOUTHWORTH
AVERY
Kagiwiwsa Bay
SATTERLY
MELGUND
Tobacco L
Stoat L
McKinstry L
Mulcahy L
Fisher L
Straight L
Changellor L
Osbourne Bay
Brûlé Narrows
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Niven Bay
Kekekwa Lake
Pincher L
Peak
Boyer
Walleye
Eagle
Bunyan L
Tadpole L
Gryphon L
Meshakwatessi L
Queer Rock
Nemeibennuk L
Wawapus L
Ruhanen L
Harper
Double L
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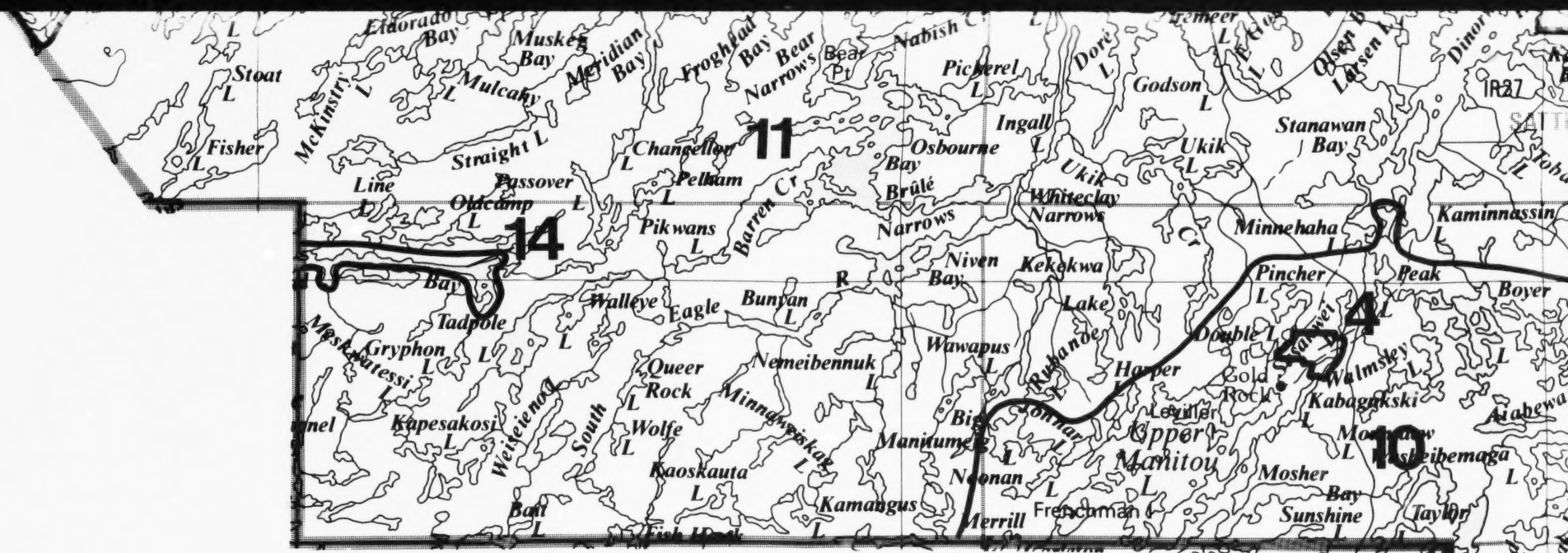

LEGEND

—— Area Boundary

6 Area Reference Number

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

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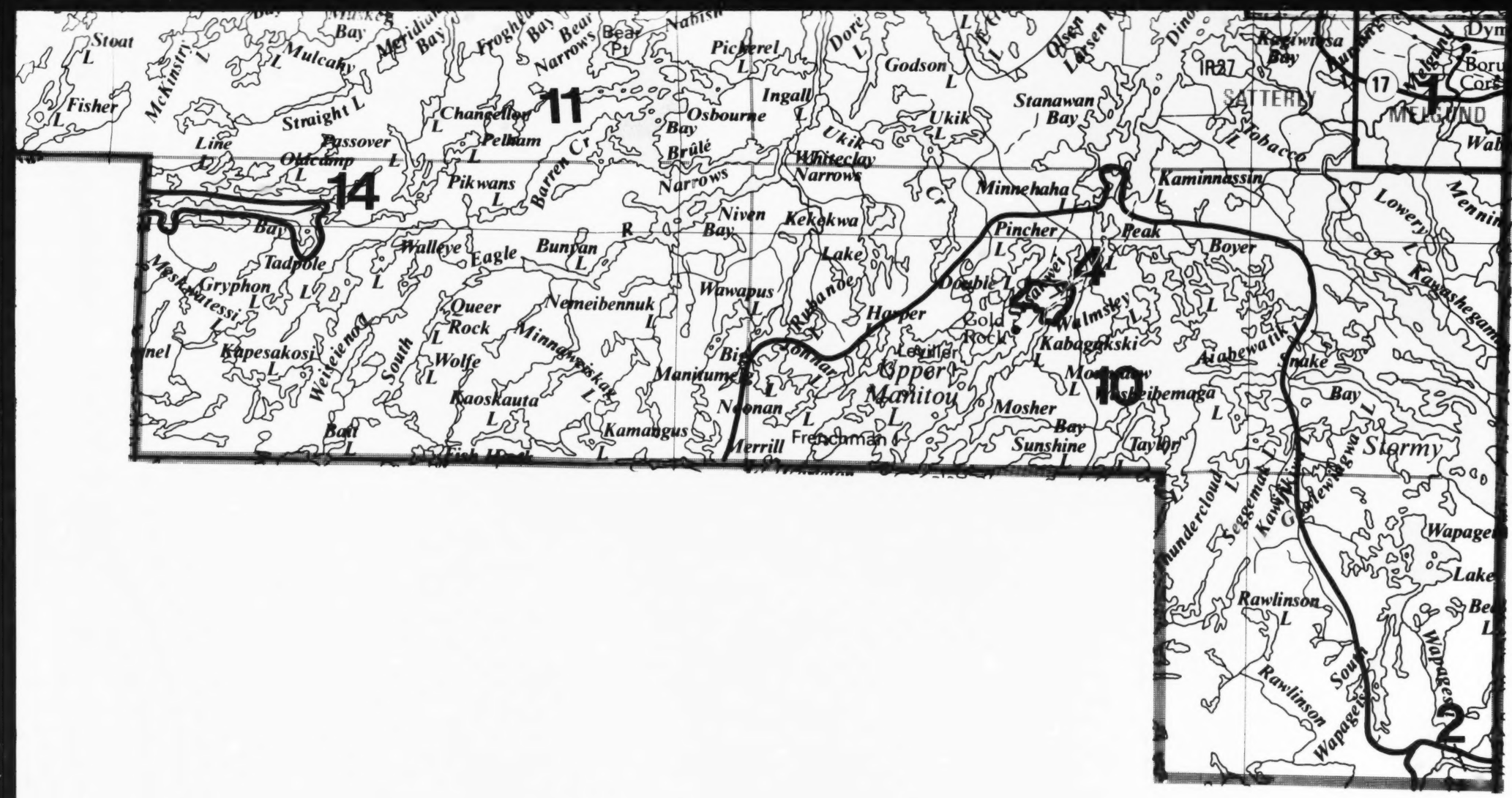

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